



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 148

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2002

No. 111

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Reverend Jeff C. Hudson, Senior Pastor, Fredericktowne Baptist Church, Frederick, Maryland, offered the following prayer:

Our God, we acknowledge that there is none like You. You alone are all-powerful. You alone are all-knowing. You alone are present everywhere at the same time. You alone are God.

As we approach the remembrance of the tragedy of 9-11, we are reminded of all that You have done for us as a Nation this past year. You have caused us to turn to You in a time of crisis. You have brought us to our knees and we have cried out to You. You have reminded us of our Heritage that we are one Nation under God.

May that truth guide the Members of the House today as they lead our Nation, and may they acknowledge that You are the sovereign Lord of our Nation. Grant them wisdom to know what they must do. Grant them courage to do what is right. May You be honored in this place today. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SCHAFER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOME TO THE REVEREND JEFF C. HUDSON

(Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge and thank my constituent, Pastor Jeff Hudson of the Fredericktowne Baptist Church in Walkersville, Maryland, for offering today's opening prayer.

A graduate of the Washington Bible College and Capital Bible Seminary, Reverend Hudson is the senior pastor at Fredericktowne Baptist Church. He has served for more than 20 years. He and his wife Brenda have 2 teenage sons, Joshua and Nathan.

Pastor Hudson's invocation of God's presence in our lives continues an unbroken tradition of an Opening Prayer for the Congress. At age 81, and at a moment of deadlock during the Constitutional Convention, Benjamin Franklin said, "I have lived, sir, a long time. And the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men. And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his notice, is it probable that a new Nation can rise without his aid? I therefore beg leave to move that henceforth, prayers imploring the assistance of heaven and its blessings on our deliberations be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to any business."

Thanks to Mr. Franklin, Congress still does this.

GIVE THE PRESIDENT THE TOOLS HE NEEDS

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, as we head to the final stretch of the 107th Congress, much remains to be done. The presidential want-to-bes spend a lot of time on the Sunday talk shows in hair

and makeup articulating what their vision is for homeland security. Well, there happens to be a bill authored by our President, passed by this House, that languishes over on the other side of this building. I urge my colleagues and I urge all of those paying attention, as we come upon the September 11 anniversary where 3,000-plus lives were lost in our country, that we focus our energies and our resolve on protecting our homeland.

The President has a prescription to make America safe, and I urge the other Chamber to act upon that vision. We cannot do this alone. The House has tried. Fifty-five-plus bills remain stalled over on the desk of the majority leader of the United States Senate, and I ask and I implore someone who is listening to my voice to urge action, to urge debate, to urge passage of this vital legislation to protect this country and give the President the tools and the powers he needs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin). The Chair reminds Members that they are not to urge action or characterize inaction by the other body.

SUPPORT THE NATIONAL AMBER ALERT NETWORK ACT

(Mr. LAMPSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, in 1997 I established the Congressional Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus to provide a unified and loud voice for missing children advocates within Congress. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) and 157 other Members work with me in this caucus today. While the caucus works to advance child safety legislation, we are also initiating

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H6063

community, State and national efforts to fight against the exploitation and abduction of our children.

One of those community initiatives is a successful and effective way to combat child abduction and it is called Amber Alert. The Amber Alert is named after Amber Hagerman, a 9-year-old girl who was tragically abducted and murdered in Arlington, Texas in 1996. The tragedy was felt throughout North Texas, and it led to a search for new and innovative community responses to help law enforcement officials find missing children.

That response is the Amber Alert, and it has frequently been successful in recovering missing children. We have been reading about it in our news media in just recent weeks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our Members to take the opportunity to join with us to make this a successful nationwide program, to join me in supporting the Frost-Dunn National Amber Alert Network Act. The National Amber Alert Network Act is a common sense approach to the problem of child abduction. Child abduction is finally receiving the attention it deserves. Let us take this opportunity to bring legislation to the floor that all of America can be proud of.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT BUSH

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the President on his reaching out to Congress to seek our assent over any Iraq action. The President will also meet with Prime Minister Blair and communicate with the U.N. Our leaders here in Congress were also briefed yesterday. We all know that Saddam is developing nuclear weapons. The President is reaching out to Putin of Russia, Jemin of China, and Chirac of France. He is doing the right thing.

There may be a vote here on the House floor in about 4 to 5 weeks on this action. Congress will be consulted and the President is building a consensus. We will debate the question, the simple question: Is inaction an option or not? Should we force weapons inspections as a means of building this international coalition to act against Iraq? Saddam has had 11 long years in which he has sidestepped and crawfished on allowing us to inspect. Should there be a consensus first before we inspect?

Mr. Speaker, all of these questions are healthy in the debate here in Congress, and I congratulate the President in reaching out to the public and to Congress and to have this important debate.

WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. ALLEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I have returned from Johannesburg, South Africa where I attended the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The summit produced some achievements such as the agreement to improve water and sewer sanitation in the Third World. The U.S. delegation also successfully promoted public-private partnerships to solve some environmental problems. But when it came to climate change, it had no interest in partnerships.

The Bush administration stands alone in refusing to deal with global warming. As a former executive, President Bush knows that no business plan will succeed without targets and timetables, yet the President's negotiators succeeded in blocking targets and timetables to reduce the use of oil and gas and increase the use of renewable energy.

The goal of the summit was to implement a vision for a healthier and more sustainable future, but it fell short because the Bush administration has no vision beyond short-term gains for the oil and gas industry.

The U.S. risks falling behind our competitors who will develop innovative and profitable clean and efficient technologies. For the sake of our economy and our health, I urge the administration to abandon its ideological resistance to real action against climate change.

HEWLETT PACKARD'S GIVE THANKS AMERICA INITIATIVE

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the first anniversary of one of the most tragic days in our Nation's history, our attention obviously goes to those who lost their lives and their loved ones, but we also have a renewed focus on the men and women in uniform, the first responders, policemen, firefighters, medical technicians, and also our men and women in uniform who are deployed overseas.

□ 1015

These people have dedicated their lives to protect our freedoms, and they put their safety on the line every day without any expectation of recognition.

To acknowledge the service of our public safety and military personnel, Hewlett-Packard created the "Give thanks, America" initiative, which allows families of military personnel and the general public to send video e-mail messages of appreciation to these heroes.

To date, tens of thousands of Americans have participated in this effort. Tomorrow at the Pentagon an interactive kiosk will be dedicated as a permanent exhibit, allowing service members, family members, and visitors the

opportunity to join in showing their deep gratitude and faith to our military personnel.

I congratulate all those associated with this very important program for pursuing this.

EDUCATION

(Mr. SCHAFFER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, most children in America are back in school this week, and parents in most areas have been provided more information about their schools and their child's academic performance than ever before.

Earlier this year, Education Secretary Rod Paige talked about the need for more education options. He said, "The new annual tests will provide parents with much more information about the quality of their children's schools, but if parents can't act on that information, they can't really hold their schools accountable, and the schools will not have a real incentive to improve."

This week, the Committee on Ways and Means, in fact today, will pass the Back-to-School Tax Relief Act that gives parents options to act on the information about the quality of their child's school. The bill gives low-income parents an above-the-line tax deduction of up to \$3,000 for almost any educational expense, including tutoring and tuition at private schools.

Parents deserve this freedom. They deserve the freedom to act in the best interests of their kids. As America's elementary and secondary students go back to school this month, I urge Congress to quickly pass the Back-to-School Tax Relief Act, H.R. 5193.

A TIME FOR EVERY PURPOSE

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, the Good Book tells us that there is a time for every purpose under heaven. There is a time to weep and a time to mourn, and tomorrow I will join some 250 of my colleagues in this body as we travel to Federal Hall in New York City to do just that. We will gather at a place that this Congress met and even adopted the Bill of Rights in the year 1789, and we will mourn with those who mourn, and we will weep with those who weep.

The last time I was in New York City, Mr. Speaker, was September 21. I stood in the ashes and on the periphery of the devastation at Ground Zero, and I expect tomorrow, as we all do, to be a deeply moving day emotionally.

But as we join to pray, let us ever remember that also we are told that there is a time for peace, but there is a time for war. As we pray for the bereaved, let us also pray for wisdom for

our President and our leadership in this institution as we choose the times and the days ahead for war.

WE NEED A TAX POLICY WHICH WILL HELP THE ECONOMY RECOVER QUICKER

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in my Seventh Congressional District of Michigan unemployment is going up. Some of the companies are closing. Several are moving to Mexico and other countries.

In the past, the United States has been so advanced in our productivity and our efficiency that we could put heavy taxes on business and industry, and we could impose restrictive regulations, and still be competitive in the world market. That is no longer true, Mr. Speaker. The international community is now vying for our markets, our ways of producing, trying to be more productive and take away our business.

That means that we have got to take another look at how we put our companies at a competitive disadvantage, the way we tax our business and industry more than what other countries are taxing theirs. We now have a situation where Democrats are suggesting that if we have any tax changes to have a faster economic recovery, they are going to use it politically, suggesting taxation to give benefits for just the rich. We need to look at the kind of taxes that will protect workers savings and are going to help this economy recover quicker.

AMERICA'S BANKRUPTCY LAWS NEED TO BE FIXED

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, America's bankruptcy laws need to be fixed. The system is broken, and we need to act. In fact, we have acted. The House of Representatives has passed an excellent bill to do the job. Unfortunately, the other body has injected one of the most controversial issues of our time, abortion, into this legislation. Now many of us simply can no longer vote for it.

The issue of abortion does not belong in this bill. Mr. Speaker, as it is written now, the bankruptcy bill singles out peaceful, nonviolent, pro-life protesters for unusually harsh punishment if they pray or protest or hand out leaflets in front of an abortion clinic. I ask my colleagues, why is it okay to have civil rights protests, why is it okay to have union protests, why is it okay to have animal rights protests or peace protests, and why is it not okay to protest in defense of unborn babies?

This Congress should stand for equal treatment under the law. We should

not have one set of rules for liberals, another for conservatives; one set of rules for pro-choice people, another for pro-life people. It is not right, and that is why we want to see the bankruptcy bill fixed before we vote on it.

REGARDING THE JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS IN NEW YORK CITY

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I look forward tomorrow to joining approximately 250 of my colleagues at the Joint Meeting of Congress in New York City, where we will honor the victims and celebrate the heroes of September 11, 2001.

We will be returning to the city which terrorists targeted for devastation almost 1 year ago, and yet the terrorists did not succeed in destroying this Nation or the American spirit. Instead, our Nation is strong, our people are its strength. The people of New York are the beacon to the strength of the American spirit. Tomorrow we will see firsthand that strength, and how New York City has survived in spite of the horrible tragedy of September 11.

Our message to those terrorists is that no one in this Nation will retreat, and we will not be intimidated. Terrorism against the United States, our freedom, and our people will never be tolerated.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the people of New York for welcoming Congress to their city. May this visit symbolize not only the unity of Congress, but that of the entire country to rebuild our Nation and defend our freedom.

DAM SAFETY AND SECURITY ACT OF 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, September 4, 2002, and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 4727.

□ 1023

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 4727) to reauthorize the national dam safety program, and for other purposes, with Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, September 4, 2002, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 4727, the Dam Safety and Security Act of 2002, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), reauthorizes and updates the national dam safety program, which was originally passed as part of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996.

This program was created to improve public safety around dams by providing grants to State dam safety agencies to assist them in improving their regulatory programs, funding research to enhance technical expertise as dams are built and rehabilitated, establishing training programs for dam safety inspectors, and creating a national inventory of dams.

Since its passage in 1996, the program has worked to provide assistance grants, training, research, and expertise in each of the 48 States that has a dam safety program.

Dams serve a number of important functions in today's society. They provide water for recreation, electricity, human and livestock consumption, crop irrigation, and flood control.

According to the Army Corps of Engineers, which maintains the national inventory, there are more than 80,000 dams in the United States. Of these, 10,000 have been classified as high risk, meaning that their failure poses a risk of either loss of life or severe loss of property.

While it is widely believed that the Federal Government owns most of America's dams, the reality is far from that. In fact, the Federal Government owns just over 5 percent of the dams in the United States, with the vast majority, some 58 percent, being owned by private individuals.

This fact highlights the need for coordinated and adequately funded inspection programs at the State level. This bipartisan legislation will reauthorize this important public works safety program for an additional 4 years, require the creation of a strategic plan, give the Interagency Board greater flexibility to provide assistance to States, allow for the inclusion of State dam safety officials on the Interagency Board, increase the amount of money available for grants and research, and require that the Board consider security when assessing the safety of dams.

Mr. Chairman, I support this very important piece of legislation. I want to commend the ranking member of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), for his diligence and willingness to continue to work with us in a bipartisan manner to produce good legislation, and also the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), and the ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

I want to pay special note at this time and give thanks to the author of

the legislation, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER). Although a new Member of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has already proven himself to be a leader in important issues of transportation and infrastructure, following in the important footsteps of his father, and this piece of legislation is a good example of that.

This is a good piece of legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), and I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to control that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SHUSTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Dam Safety and Security Act. This important legislation reauthorizes a program that has directly helped the States and protects the citizens of this country.

This program, run by the Federal Emergency Management Administration, provides vital assistance to States, and actually saves the government money by helping prevent dam accidents from happening, allowing FEMA to direct its emergency funds where they are needed most.

Dams provide tremendous benefits, including water supply for drinking, irrigation and industrial uses, flood control, hydroelectric power, recreation, and navigation.

At the same time, dams also represent one of the greatest risks to public safety. Historically, some of the largest disasters in U.S. history have resulted in dam failures.

In 1928, the St. Francis Dam failure killed more than 500 Californians. During the 1970s, the Buffalo Creek Teton and Toccoa Creek Dam failures collectively cost 175 lives and over \$1 billion in losses. In 1889, the collapse of the South Fork Dam decimated the town of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, killing more than 2,000 people.

Despite the tragedies of the past, many dams are not maintained properly. Dams require ongoing maintenance, monitoring, safety inspections, and rehabilitation. In the past 2 years, more than 520 dam incidents, including 61 dam failures, were reported.

While the Federal Government maintains many well known dams, like the Hoover Dam, more than 90 percent of the dams, over 100,000 dams, are regulated by the States. Additionally, the number of high hazard potential dams whose failures would cause loss of human life or severe property damage is increasing due to the development of downstream land. Today, there are al-

most 10,000 high hazard potential dams. Even more alarming, States presently report approximately 23,100 unsafe dams which have deficiencies that leave them highly susceptible to failure.

Some States, Delaware, for example, have relatively few dams, while others like Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas have 4,000 dams each. Many States fully fund their dam safety program. Unfortunately, others do not. In Iowa, for example, a single staff person is responsible to devote one-third of his time to dam safety and yet be responsible for inspecting almost 11,000 State regulated dams.

Clearly, more can be done. The combined effort of rapid downstream development and aging or non-compliant structures demands fully funded and staffed State dam safety programs, as well as substantial proactive funding for dam repairs.

1030

Not surprisingly, repairs to dams are expensive. Some estimates say as much as \$7 billion across the United States. It is important to note that other Members of Congress are working on drafting separate legislation that would provide loans to dam owners to help cover the costs of repairs. I support the intent and look forward to reviewing the legislation.

In an effort to ensure dam safety, Congress passed the National Dam Safety Program in 1996. Under that program State dam safety agencies received grants totaling \$7 million to assist them with improving dam safety regulatory programs by procuring equipment, implementing new technology, and enabling more frequent inspections. The program also provides opportunities for continuing education to dam safety engineers and funding for research to advance the technology for investigations, construction, and the rehabilitation of dams.

I am pleased to report this program was successful and deserves to be continued. It is important to note this model program sent the money directly to States, where it was used to educate, inform, and help protect the people.

My State of Pennsylvania has been in the forefront of the Nation's dam safety efforts over the last two decades and our program has been cited as a role model for other States in developing new and expanded programs. Of the 3,200 dams in Pennsylvania, 950 are classified as high-hazard potential structures.

This determination helps State dam officials identify which dams deserve regular inspection. In conversations with Pennsylvania State dam officials, they confirmed that they could not have done it without the National Dam Safety Program.

This bill reauthorizes this successful program by updating and fine-tuning the underlying language and providing a modest boost to the funding for re-

search and development. The total authorized funding is increased by \$2.7 million per year, with \$2 million being directed in State grants, \$500,000 for research, and \$200,000 for additional staff of FEMA to conduct training. Importantly, this legislation will also provide States the technical assistance necessary to maintain security for our Nation's dams.

Specifically the program will develop cost-effective programs and procedures for hazard reduction; develop procedures to be used for dam site investigation, design, construction, operation, maintenance, and emergency preparedness; encourage the establishment of dam safety problems in each State; develop public awareness projects to increase acceptance and support of State dam safety programs; develop technical assistance materials for Federal and non-Federal dam safety programs; develop mechanisms to provide technical assistance to the non-Federal sector; and develop technical assistance and encourage appropriate security for our Nation's dams.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind everybody how important dams are to this country. Dams provide hydroelectric power to almost every State in the Union, habitats for fish, birds and other animals, recreational activities from bird watching to water sports, flood control and are an important source of our drinking water. The positive impacts of dams may be influencing more people to build downstream from dams. This is not dangerous as long as dams are monitored and maintained. For these reasons and in memory of the thousands of lives lost to dam failures, I urge my colleagues to support this common sense legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to include in the RECORD three letters of support for this important legislation. The National Governors' Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Association of State Dam Safety Officials each sent a letter in support of the National Dam Safety and Security Act. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman, for his assistance and leadership on this bill; the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), subcommittee chairman, for his help and guidance. In addition, I appreciate the support of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. COSTELLO), ranking member, and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) for their help in crafting this legislation.

The letters referred to are as follows:

NATIONAL GOVERNORS ASSOCIATION,

Washington, DC, September 3, 2002.

To: All Members of the House of Representatives

The National Governors Association supports legislation to reauthorize the National Dam Safety Program Act, therefore, we urge you to support the "Dam Safety and Security Act of 2002" (H.R. 4727). From its \$5.9 million annual authorization, the National Dam Safety Program provides \$4 million per year in grants to states to help improve dam

safety inspection, classification and regulatory programs, as well as \$500,000 for training state dam safety inspectors.

Dams are a critical component of state infrastructure, equal in importance to bridges, roads, or airports. They provide benefits such as water supply, flood control, power generation, navigation, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Dam failures can cause loss of life and significant financial impacts on downstream areas. The American Society of Civil Engineers, in their 2001 Report Card for America's Infrastructure, gave dams a grade of "D," indicating a problem that deserves national attention.

State governments have regulatory responsibility for 95 percent of the approximately 75,000 dams within the National Inventory of Dams. The bulk of the responsibility to ensure the safety of the nation's dams falls on the shoulders of the states, and concerns about homeland security have increased this burden. State dam safety programs vary in authority, but typically the program includes safety inspections of new and existing dams, review of plans and specifications for dam construction and repair, and review and approval of emergency action plans.

H.R. 4727 makes only small changes in the existing National Dam Safety program but will continue a modest yet vital agenda for addressing America's dams. Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

GOVERNOR BOB WISE,
Chair, Committee on
Natural Resources.
Governor BILL OWENS,
Vice Chair, Committee
on Natural Resources.

ASSOCIATION OF STATE DAM
SAFETY OFFICIALS,
Lexington, KY, September 4, 2002.

Hon. BILL SHUSTER,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SHUSTER: On behalf of the more than 2,000 members of the Association of State Dam Safety Officials (ASDSO), we urge passage of the bill H.R. 4727, The Dam Safety and Security Act of 2002. The Dam Safety and Security Act reauthorizes the National Dam Safety program through FY 2006, and makes some minor changes to the program that were identified over its first five years.

The National Dam Safety Program Act (NDSPA), enacted as part of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-303), expires in FY 2002. This modest, yet vital, program enables the states to improve their fledgling dam safety programs which, in turn, translates into reduced risks to life and property. The National Dam Safety Program (NDSP) has fostered many significant improvements in the state dam safety programs, provided critical training to state engineers and established unprecedented cooperation between Federal dam safety agencies and state dam safety programs.

The accomplishments realized through the NDSP, under FEMA's direction, clearly demonstrate the benefits of Federal leadership. The National Dam Safety Program Act of 1996 is set to expire in FY 2002, but there are many more goals and challenges ahead that should be addressed in order to improve dam safety in the United States. Conducting vulnerability assessments and improving dam security, mapping of dambreak flood inundation areas below dams and creating a funding source to provide low interest loans for dam repairs are the most urgent challenges.

ASDSO urges you to support H.R. 4727 when it comes to the House floor on September 5, 2002, to continue to improve the

safety of our Nation's dams and to prevent dam failures that threaten lives and property.

If you or your staff have any questions please call Brad Larossi, Chairman of the ASDSO Legislative Committee at 410-631-3538.

Sincerely,

BRAD LAROSI, P.E.,
Chairman, Legislative Committee.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS,
Washington, DC, September 4, 2002.

Hon. BILL SHUSTER,
House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE SHUSTER: On behalf of the more than 125,000 members of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), I urge the passage of H.R. 4727, the Dam Safety and Security Act of 2002, which reauthorizes the National Dam Safety Program (P.L. 104-303) for an additional four years.

The bill authorizes \$8.6 million in each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2006 for dam safety. It amends the National Dam Safety Program Act to direct the Interagency Committee on Dam Safety to encourage the establishment and maintenance of effective federal programs, policies, and guidelines intended to enhance dam safety.

The National Dam Safety Program Act (NDSPA), enacted as part of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, expires in FY 2002. This modest, yet vital, program enables the states to improve their fledgling dam safety programs, which, in turn, translate into reduced risks to life and property. The National Dam Safety Program (NDSP) has fostered many significant improvements in the state dam safety programs, provided critical training to state engineers and established unprecedented cooperation between Federal dam safety agencies and state dam safety programs.

ASCE's 2001 Report Card for the Nation's Infrastructure concluded dams require ongoing maintenance, monitoring, frequent safety inspections and rehabilitation. More than 90 percent of the nation's approximately 100,000 dams are regulated by the states.

ASCE believes that H.R. 4727 is critically important to the constant effort to protect human life and property in every state in the United States. We urge you to support H.R. 4727 when it comes to the House floor on September 5, 2002.

Sincerely yours,

H. GERARD SCHWARTZ, Jr., Ph.D., P.E.,
President.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 4727, the Dam Safety and Security Act of 2002, reauthorizes and amends the National Dam Safety Program. The program's goal is to reduce the risk to life and property by establishing an effective dam safety maintenance program that utilizes the resources and expertise of the Federal and non-Federal communities to achieve the reduction of dam safety hazards. One of the primary purposes of the National Dam Safety Program Act is to provide financial assistance to the States for strengthening their dam safety program.

Since the passage of the National Dam Safety Program Act in 1996, the program has improved the Nation's dam safety. Dam inspections have in-

creased by 25 percent. There have been advances in the state-of-the-art practice and user documentation; State training programs have been enhanced; research in the area of improving dam safety has increased; and an information technology plan will be developed that will establish an information resource system to centralize national dam safety information.

Additionally, in light of our Nation's need to protect our infrastructure from possible terrorist attacks, the National Dam Safety Review Board has established the Dam Safety Security Task Force to facilitate dialogue and offer technical support on security-related policy and guidance.

H.R. 4727, the Dam Safety and Security Act of 2002, seeks to build upon these achievements made over the past several years and enhance them. In addition to reauthorizing the National Dam Safety Program for 3 additional years, the bill enhances the program by requiring the development of dam safety training materials and courses for State and local officials, by providing for assistance for dam safety programs, and by allowing for the appointment of State dam safety officials to the Interagency Board, in addition to making other conforming amendments.

Mr. Chairman, this is a good bipartisan bill. Dam safety is important to our Nation, and coming from an area of the country where during certain times of the year flooding can reach a critical point, I am pleased that we are taking the time to reauthorize and enhance this important program.

Finally, I want to commend the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman, for his leadership; and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), ranking member, on this legislation, as well as the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), chairman of the subcommittee, for their work, and in particular the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), my friend and colleague on the committee, who authored this legislation, for his leadership on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I urge passage of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I stand in support of H.R. 4727, but I want to bring up another matter that relates to security and it relates more to the Transportation Security Administration.

Mr. Chairman, since September 11 of last year, Congress has taken important steps to help ensure the safety of America's flying public. For example, we established the Transportation Security Administration, federalized airport baggage screeners and expanded the Federal Air Marshal Program.

Although these were valuable first steps, we must make sure that they are effective. For example, recent press reports have indicated that the Air Marshal Program has encountered significant problems as the service seeks to

expand in response to last year's terrorist attacks. Subsequently, I have requested that the GAO conduct a study on reported failures of the Air Marshal Program.

Among the problems cited in recent news articles are: Many new air marshals were given guns and badges and put aboard planes and flights before extensive background checks were completed; marshals have complained that program rules, specifically the dress code, can identify them as air marshals, thereby limiting their effectiveness and putting them in jeopardy; scheduling problems had left many marshals working as much as 16 hours a day while others are idle for weeks.

These problems, among others, have led at least 80 air marshals to resign from the program and some to consider a class action lawsuit, according to the article. These reports, if true, represent a serious decline in a program that until recently was hailed as one of the finest in our Nation.

In the wake of September 11, the movement to expand the Air Marshal Program was an appropriate response to the terror attacks. However, it is apparent that the rapid expansion of this program has caused new problems. It is my hope that the GAO report will bring to light these new problems so that the TSA and Congress can take appropriate action on behalf of the American people.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to close by thanking again the ranking member on the subcommittee for his support. As he stated, this is good bipartisan legislation, and I would urge all of my colleagues to vote today to pass the Dam Safety and Security Act.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, September 4, 2002, the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the bill shall be considered by sections as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, and each section is considered read.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will designate section 1.

The text of section 1 is as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM ACT.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Dam Safety and Security Act of 2002".

(b) **AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM ACT.**—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or a repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be con-

sidered to be made to a section or other provision of the National Dam Safety Program Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.).

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 1?

If not, the Clerk will designate section 2.

The text of section 2 is as follows:

SEC. 2. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON DAM SAFETY.

Section 7(b) (33 U.S.C. 467(b)) is amended—
(1) by striking "Federal and State programs" and inserting "Federal programs"; and

(2) by striking "through—" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "through coordination and information exchange among Federal agencies concerning implementation of the Federal Guidelines for Dam Safety."

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 2?

If not, the Clerk will designate section 3.

The text of section 3 is as follows:

SEC. 3. NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 8(a)(3) (33 U.S.C. 467(a)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B) by striking "implementation plan described in subsection (e)" and inserting "strategic plan described in subsection (b)"; and

(2) in subparagraph (C) by striking "subsection (f)" and inserting "subsection (e)".

(b) **DUTIES.**—Section 8(b) (33 U.S.C. 467(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) **DUTIES.**—The Director shall prepare a strategic plan—

"(1) to establish goals, priorities, and target dates to improve the safety of dams in the United States; and

"(2) to the extent feasible, to establish cooperation and coordination with, and assistance to, interested governmental entities in all States."

(c) **OBJECTIVES.**—Section 8(c) (33 U.S.C. 467(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5) by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (6) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(7) develop technical assistance materials, seminars, and guidelines to improve security for dams in the United States."

(d) **FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITIES.**—Section 8(d)(3)(A) (33 U.S.C. 467(d)(3)(A)) is amended by striking "and shall be" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "and shall be exercised by chairing the Board to coordinate national efforts to improve the safety of the dams in the United States."

(e) **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN; DAM SAFETY TRAINING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 8 (33 U.S.C. 467f) is amended by striking subsections (e) and (g) and redesignating subsections (f) and (h) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively.

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Section 2 (33 U.S.C. 467) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1) by striking "section 8(h)" and inserting "section 8(f)"; and

(B) in paragraph (12) by striking "section 8(f)" and inserting "section 8(e)".

(f) **ASSISTANCE FOR STATE DAM SAFETY PROGRAMS.**—Section 8(e) (as redesignated by subsection (e) of this section) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking "The Director shall provide assistance" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "the Director shall provide assistance with amounts made available under section 13 to assist States in establishing, maintaining, and improving dam safety programs in accordance with the criteria specified in paragraph (2).";

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking "primary"; and

(ii) by striking "and for a State to be eligible" and all that follows before the colon;

(B) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i) by striking "For a State to be eligible for assistance under this subsection, a State" and inserting "A State"; and

(ii) in clause (vi) by inserting "improve security," before "revise operating procedures,"; and

(3) in paragraph (3) by striking "contract" each place it appears and inserting "agreement".

(g) **BOARD.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Section 8(f)(1) (as redesignated by subsection (e) of this section) is amended—

(A) by striking "The Director may establish" and inserting "The Director shall establish"; and

(B) by striking "to monitor" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "to monitor the safety of dams in the United States, to monitor State implementation of this section, and to advise the Director on national dam safety policy."

(2) **VOTING MEMBERSHIP.**—Section 8(f)(3) (as redesignated by subsection (e) of this section) is amended—

(A) in the paragraph heading by striking "MEMBERSHIP" and inserting "VOTING MEMBERSHIP";

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking "11 members" and inserting "11 voting members"; and

(C) by striking subparagraphs (F) and (G) and inserting the following:

"(F) 5 members shall be selected by the Director from among State dam safety officials; and

"(G) 1 member shall be selected by the Director to represent the private sector."

(3) **NONVOTING MEMBERSHIP; DUTIES; WORK GROUPS.**—Section 8(f) (as redesignated by subsection (e) of this section) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (7), (8), and (9), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

"(4) **NONVOTING MEMBERSHIP.**—The Director, in consultation with the Board, may invite representatives from Federal or State agencies or dam safety experts, as needed, to participate in meetings of the Board.

"(5) **DUTIES.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Board shall encourage the establishment and maintenance of effective programs, policies, and guidelines to enhance dam safety for the protection of human life and property throughout the United States.

"(B) **COORDINATION AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE AMONG AGENCIES.**—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Board shall encourage coordination and information exchange among Federal and State dam safety agencies that share common problems and responsibilities for dam safety, including planning, design, construction, operation, emergency action planning, inspections, maintenance, regulation or licensing, technical or financial assistance, research, and data management.

"(6) **WORK GROUPS.**—The Director may establish work groups under the Board to assist the Board in accomplishing its goals. The work groups shall consist of members of the Board and other individuals selected by the Director."

(4) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—Section 8(f) (as redesignated by subsection (e) of this section) is amended by striking paragraph (8) (as redesignated by paragraph (3)(A) of this subsection) and inserting the following:

“(8) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

“(A) REPRESENTATIVES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.—To the extent amounts are made available in advance in appropriations Acts, each member of the Board who represents a Federal agency shall be reimbursed of appropriations for travel expenses by his or her agency, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of services for the Board.

“(B) OTHER INDIVIDUALS.—To the extent amounts are made available in advance in appropriations Acts, each member of the Board who represents a State agency, the member of the Board who represents the private sector, and each member of a work group created under paragraph (1) shall be reimbursed for travel expenses by FEMA, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from home or regular place of business of the member in performance of services for the Board.”

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 3?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WU

Mr. WU. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WU:

In section 3(g)(3)(B) of the bill, before “may invite” insert “may invite a representative of the National Laboratories of the Department of Energy and”.

Mr. WU. Mr. Chairman, I would like to recognize the courtesy of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) for working with me on this amendment.

Dams are an extremely important part of our Nation's infrastructure, equal in importance to bridges, roads or airports; but like these other crucial assets, safety is the key to the effectiveness of a dam. Dam failures can be devastating for downstream populations and property to the dam owners, for the dam's intended purpose, such as generating electricity, flood control, irrigation, navigation. Property damage can range in the thousands to billions of dollars and no price can be put on the lives which would be lost or could be lost in the future due to dam failure.

Failures know no State boundaries. Inundation from a dam failure could affect several States and large populations.

In the past several years there have been hundreds of documented dam failures across the Nation. Earlier in the century many dams failed due to lack of proper engineering and maintenance and even natural disasters. Today we also have to be concerned about terrorist attacks.

Through a public/private partnership, the outlook is improving for dam safety. Today's legislation expands on the earlier Dam Safety Act and I am very happy to support it. However, there is more that we can do and that is what my common sense amendment is about.

After September 11 I visited a number of the many dams along the Colum-

bia River to investigate what the Federal Government can do to improve the state of our dams. One of the crucial things that I learned from my conversations with the many officials responsible for the operation and safety of these dams was that some of them felt they did not have the technological capability to do the proper modeling of certain disasters, including terrorist attacks, explosions and the effect of earthquakes on large concrete dams. Their computers just could not handle the computational volume to adequately assess what would happen under certain circumstances.

However, the national laboratories of our Department of Energy do have this capability. They have the most powerful supercomputers in the world. And in certain instances, State and local officials have already worked with the national labs using their supercomputers to do the necessary modeling of explosions and earthquakes.

□ 1045

They were then able to model more accurately the potential for catastrophic dam failure.

We should use all the technology available to us to improve the safety of our dams. My amendment would help ensure that the national labs work with dam officials by including a representative from the national labs on the national review board. This representative would serve as a nonvoting member and would work with the review board in an advisory capacity.

We can learn a great deal from the national labs. They have already helped some of the dam officials with whom I have spoken. It is important that we ensure that we continue to help officials throughout the country.

My amendment would do that, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important commonsense amendment.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WU. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I rise in support of the Wu amendment that seeks to permit FEMA to invite an official from one of the Department of Energy's national laboratories to participate as a nonvoting member of the Dam Safety Review Board.

Our national laboratories' involvement in counterterrorism and anti-terrorism programs began years ago as a part of our work to develop technology to protect nuclear weapons and nuclear energy facilities against terrorists. Much of this technology also proved valuable for securing other important facilities and is now helping to fight terrorism throughout the world and to meet the Nation's homeland security needs.

The national labs can assist the Dam Safety Review Board and Dam Safety Task Force by providing technical support through modeling disaster scenarios in other related areas.

In light of the Nation's need to protect our Nation's infrastructure, including dams, from possible terrorist attacks, including an official from the national labs on the Dam Safety Review Board will assist us in furthering these goals by providing technical support in computer modeling simulations and other related security support.

I compliment the gentleman for his amendment and urge its adoption.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the interest in the legislation my colleague from Oregon has shown, and we are prepared to accept the amendment.

The amendment merely clarifies that the director may invite a representative of the national laboratories of the Department of Energy to participate in meetings or working groups of the board. This amendment makes no substantive change to existing law and, in fact, represents current practice of FEMA which is to include the national labs in many of their activities.

I am pleased that we could come to a mutually agreed-upon resolution to this amendment, and I appreciate the gentleman from Oregon's (Mr. WU) interest on this issue.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to section 3?

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute be printed in the RECORD and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

SEC. 4. RESEARCH.

Section 9(a) (33 U.S.C. 467g) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—
(A) by striking “in cooperation with ICODS” and inserting “in cooperation with the Board”; and

(B) by inserting “and support” after “develop”;

(2) in paragraph (1) by striking “and” at the end;

(3) in paragraph (2) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(3) development and maintenance of information resources systems needed to support managing the safety of dams; and

“(4) initiatives to guide the formulation of effective public policy and advance improvements in dam safety engineering, security, and management.”.

SEC. 5. DAM SAFETY TRAINING.

The Act (33 U.S.C. 467 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 10, 11, and 12 as sections 11, 12, and 13, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 9 the following:

“SEC. 10. DAM SAFETY TRAINING.

“At the request of any State that has or intends to develop a State dam safety program, the Director shall provide training for State dam safety staff and inspectors.”.

SEC. 6. REPORTS.

Section 11 (as redesignated by section 5 of this Act) is amended by striking subsection (a) and all that follows through “(b) BIENNIAL REPORTS.—”.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **ANNUAL AMOUNTS.**—Section 13(a)(1) (as redesignated by section 5 of this Act) is amended—

(1) by striking “sections 7, 8, and 10” and inserting “sections 7, 8, and 11”; and

(2) by striking “\$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1998,” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “\$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006, to remain available until expended.”.

(b) **ALLOCATION.**—Section 13(a)(2) (as redesignated by section 5 of this Act) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by striking “section 8(f)” each place it appears and inserting “section 8(e)”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C) by striking “needing primary assistance and States needing advanced assistance under section 8(f)”.

(c) **RESEARCH; DAM SAFETY TRAINING; STAFF.**—Section 13 (as redesignated by section 5 of this Act) is amended by striking subsections (c) through (e) and inserting the following:

“(c) **RESEARCH.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 9 \$1,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006, to remain until expended.

“(d) **DAM SAFETY TRAINING.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 10 \$500,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006.

“(e) **STAFF.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to FEMA for the employment of such additional staff personnel as are necessary to carry out sections 8 through 10 \$600,000 for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2006.”.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Are there other amendments to the bill?

If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The **CHAIRMAN**. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GOODE) having assumed the chair, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4727) to reauthorize the national dam safety program, and for other purposes, pursuant to the previous order of September 4, 2002, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on the amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on passage of H.R. 4727 will be followed by a 5-minute vote on House Resolution 94, a motion to suspend the rules debated yesterday.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 401, nays 2, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 373]

YEAS—401

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Armedy
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berry
Biggart
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Boozman
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (OK)

Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez

Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)

Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens

Oxley
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson

Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—2

Paul
NOT VOTING—30

Andrews
Barr
Barrett
Berman
Bono
Buyer
Carson (IN)
Clay
Condit
Conyers
Cubin
Engel
Hastings (WA)
Lantos
Lucas (KY)
McKinney
Miller, Gary
Mink
Moran (VA)
Northup
Rohrabacher
Roukema
Sanchez
Schrock
Smith (WA)
Stump
Thomas
Towns
Velazquez
Young (AK)

□ 1117

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF VENUS AND SERENA WILLIAMS

The **SPEAKER pro tempore** (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 94.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 94, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 398, nays 0, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 374]

YEAS—398

Abercrombie	DeFazio	Holden
Ackerman	DeGette	Holt
Aderholt	Delahunt	Honda
Akin	DeLauro	Hooley
Allen	DeLay	Horn
Armey	DeMint	Hoyer
Baca	Deutsch	Hulshof
Bachus	Diaz-Balart	Hunter
Baird	Dicks	Hyde
Baker	Dingell	Insole
Baldacci	Doggett	Isakson
Baldwin	Dooley	Israel
Ballenger	Doolittle	Issa
Barcia	Doyle	Istook
Bartlett	Dreier	Jackson (IL)
Barton	Duncan	Jackson-Lee
Bass	Edwards	(TX)
Becerra	Ehlers	Jefferson
Bentsen	Ehrlich	Jenkins
Bereuter	Emerson	John
Berkley	Engel	Johnson (CT)
Berry	English	Johnson (IL)
Biggert	Eshoo	Johnson, E. B.
Bilirakis	Etheridge	Jones (NC)
Bishop	Evans	Jones (OH)
Blagojevich	Everett	Kanjorski
Blumenauer	Farr	Kaptur
Blunt	Fattah	Keller
Boehler	Ferguson	Kelly
Boehner	Filner	Kennedy (MN)
Bonilla	Flake	Kennedy (RI)
Bonior	Fletcher	Kerns
Boozman	Foley	Kildee
Borski	Forbes	Kilpatrick
Boswell	Ford	Kind (WI)
Boucher	Fossella	King (NY)
Boyd	Frank	Kingston
Brady (PA)	Frelinghuysen	Kirk
Brady (TX)	Frost	Klecza
Brown (FL)	Gallegly	Knollenberg
Brown (OH)	Ganske	Kolbe
Brown (SC)	Gekas	Kucinich
Bryant	Gephardt	LaFalce
Burr	Gibbons	LaHood
Burton	Gilchrest	Lampson
Callahan	Gillmor	Langevin
Calvert	Gilman	Larsen (WA)
Camp	Gonzalez	Larson (CT)
Cannon	Goode	Latham
Cantor	Goodlatte	LaTourette
Capito	Gordon	Leach
Capps	Goss	Lee
Capuano	Graham	Levin
Cardin	Granger	Lewis (CA)
Carson (OK)	Graves	Lewis (GA)
Castle	Green (TX)	Lewis (KY)
Chabot	Green (WI)	Linder
Chambliss	Greenwood	Lipinski
Clayton	Grucci	LoBiondo
Clement	Gutierrez	Lofgren
Clyburn	Gutknecht	Lowey
Coble	Hall (OH)	Lucas (OK)
Collins	Hall (TX)	Luther
Combest	Hansen	Lynch
Cooksey	Harman	Maloney (CT)
Costello	Hart	Maloney (NY)
Coyne	Hastings (FL)	Manzullo
Cramer	Hayes	Markley
Crane	Hayworth	Mascara
Crenshaw	Hefley	Matheson
Crowley	Herger	Matsui
Culberson	Hill	McCarthy (MO)
Cummings	Hilleary	McCarthy (NY)
Cunningham	Hilliard	McCollum
Davis (CA)	Hinchey	McCrery
Davis (FL)	Hinojosa	McDermott
Davis (IL)	Hobson	McGovern
Davis, Tom	Hoeffel	McHugh
Deal	Hoekstra	McInnis

McIntyre	Putnam
McKeon	Quinn
McNulty	Radanovich
Meehan	Rahall
Meek (FL)	Ramstad
Meeks (NY)	Rangel
Menendez	Regula
Mica	Rehberg
Millender-McDonald	Reyes
Miller, Dan	Reynolds
Miller, George	Riley
Miller, Jeff	Rivers
Mollohan	Rodriguez
Moore	Roemer
Moran (KS)	Rogers (KY)
Moran (VA)	Rogers (MI)
Morella	Ros-Lehtinen
Murtha	Ross
Myrick	Rothman
Nadler	Roybal-Allard
Napolitano	Royce
Neal	Rush
Nethercutt	Ryan (WI)
Ney	Ryun (KS)
Norwood	Sabo
Nussle	Sanders
Oberstar	Sandlin
Obey	Sawyer
Oliver	Saxton
Ortiz	Schaffer
Osborne	Schakowsky
Ose	Schiff
Otter	Scott
Owens	Sensenbrenner
Oxley	Serrano
Pallone	Sessions
Pascrell	Shadegg
Pastor	Shaw
Paul	Shays
Payne	Sherman
Pelosi	Sherwood
Pence	Shimkus
Peterson (MN)	Shows
Peterson (PA)	Shuster
Petri	Simmons
Phelps	Simpson
Pickering	Skeen
Pitts	Skelton
Platts	Slaughter
Pombo	Smith (MI)
Pomeroy	Smith (NJ)
Portman	Smith (TX)
Price (NC)	Snyder
Pryce (OH)	Solis
	Souder

NOT VOTING—35

Andrews	Davis, Jo Ann	Rohrabacher
Barr	Dunn	Roukema
Barrett	Hastings (WA)	Sanchez
Berman	Hostettler	Schrock
Bono	Houghton	Smith (WA)
Buyer	Johnson, Sam	Stump
Carson (IN)	Lantos	Thomas
Clay	Lucas (KY)	Towns
Condit	McKinney	Velazquez
Conyers	Miller, Gary	Wamp
Cox	Mink	Young (AK)
Cubin	Northup	

□ 1132

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like the RECORD to reflect that I did not vote on rollcall votes Nos. 373 and 374 because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both H.R. 4727 and H. Res. 94.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 5, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation in my district. I request

that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 373 and "yea" on rollcall No. 374.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4727.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of inquiring about the schedule for next week.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. DELAURO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the House has completed its legislative business for the week.

The House will next meet for legislative business on Monday, September 9, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour, and 2 o'clock p.m. for legislative business. I will schedule a number of measures under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices later today.

Mr. Speaker, recorded votes on Monday will be postponed until 6:30 p.m.

For Tuesday, I am working with the Committee on Financial Services on the possibility of scheduling H.R. 1701, the Consumer Rental Purchase Agreement Act for consideration in the House. The Committee on the Judiciary has had that bill under consideration today.

On Wednesday, September 11, along with the minority leader, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), I hope to bring a resolution to the floor in remembrance of the victims and heroes of September 11. A vote on that resolution will be postponed until 5 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday. No further legislation is expected on the floor on that day, Wednesday of next week.

On Thursday I have scheduled H.R. 5193, the Back to School Tax Relief Act of 2002, which is being considered today in the Committee on Ways and Means.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

If I can, I would like to just ask several questions.

Will there be votes next Friday?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for that inquiry.

I must say we are working with the committees now. It is not clear that we

will not have votes. My best advice to all of us is to plan on votes next Friday; and as soon as it becomes evident that we will not have business to conduct on Friday, I will advise all the Members and the leadership on the gentlewoman's side of the aisle as soon as possible.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman anticipate and expect the bankruptcy conference report to come up next week?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, again I want to thank the gentlewoman for the inquiry.

I believe it is very possible we might be able to bring that to the floor next week, so I would expect Members to anticipate it being on the schedule. I have not worked out the final clearances on that bill, but I do think I will by the end of the day.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an inquiry about the Labor-HHS bill. As our kids are back to school, education is the number one issue that faces the country. The bill that is before us cuts education about \$7.2 billion below H.R. 1, the authorization bill the President signed last year; and it does not have an increase for inflation and no increase for school enrollment in it.

When does the gentleman expect the Labor-HHS bill to come to the floor of the House?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman again for the inquiry.

The President's budget and our own budget allows us to bring that bill to the floor with a 5 percent increase over last year's appropriation. We will be working with the committee of jurisdiction on that, and it is my anticipation we can move so; but I do not see the possibility right now to announce any scheduling of it.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the answer to the scheduling question, but I might add that there really is a freeze on education, so that is an elusive 5 percent.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlewoman will yield further, I would just mention that the gentlewoman makes the debate entertaining and informative, and I do appreciate it.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

This is an institution where rumors fly all of the time. This is about rumors of a lame duck session. Would it not be better if we tried to get the work that we need to get done, and I understand that there is a lot of work to get done, and that we get it done as we try to meet an October deadline? So my question is, will there be a lame duck session? Does the gentleman anticipate that is what we are going to be faced with?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, again I thank the gentlewoman for her inquiry. At least I can speak for this Member and say in pointing out that any discussions of lame ducks are somewhat unnerving to this Member at least. Obviously, we are disconcerted a

little bit for the failure of the other body to produce a budget and maintain some basis by which we might work out some of our differences.

I, for one, am not ready to concede that a lame duck will be necessary or in fact will be part of our experience. I believe that at some point between now and, say, the middle of October, we will come to a point where we will be able to complete our work for the year and perhaps even for this Congress. So at this point I do not speak in terms of a high probability for what is referred to as a lame duck session.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I think we concur on the issue to avoid a lame duck session. But does the gentleman think we will go beyond October 4 in terms of adjournment?

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, again, if the gentlewoman will yield, it has been my experience in the years I have been here that it is most probable that we will in fact be in session for at least a week beyond the 4th. That is just a matter of sort of practical prognosis, given the experience.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING BIRTHDAY WISHES TO ALYNE BYRD

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this body join me in wishing my mother-in-law, Alyne Byrd, a most happy birthday this weekend.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

GROWING HUBRIS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend

his remarks and include therein extraneous material.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the European Union is threatening to refuse food and livestock exports from African countries now facing famine which also accept any food assistance from the United States that might include genetically modified grains. This is economic blackmail, and many people in Africa will be forced to pay with their lives because of starvation.

In EU countries, where healthful food is plentiful and is subsidized to a degree that is unmatched elsewhere in the world, it is easy to spread harsh, emotional rhetoric on genetically modified organisms, or GMOs. However, EU countries must examine the issue of GMOs from the perspective of Third World countries which face debilitating famines. Third World countries desperately need enriched, disease-resistant, drought-tolerant GMO seed to provide a steady, nutritional food source to feed their people.

We Americans have too passively watched the Luddites in the EU use their emotion-driven fears to stop American GMO exports, but it is absolutely intolerable that they are blackmailing African leaders to reject American food aid in the face of famine in that continent.

European Union countries certainly have a moral obligation to investigate GMOs through sound science techniques, not simply passing regulations on the basis of opinions of the European mass media and popular culture.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Sept. 4, 2002]

U.S. CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR

Some African nations choose ignorance and death.

What a wrenching picture starving Zambians standing outside a bulging grain distribution warehouse, grain sacks empty. "Please give us the food," an elderly blind man pleads with aid workers. "We don't care if it is poisonous because we are dying anyway."

Ironically—if that word is strong enough to cover impending death—the food isn't "poisonous" at all. It is the same food that Americans, Canadians and people from many other countries eat daily. It contains some grain that is genetically modified, but the major safety concern is the remote possibility of allergic reactions in some people.

Zambian President Levy Mwanawasa has told the United Nations and the United States that his nation would "rather starve" than feed biotech corn to its people. He personally, of course, is not starving.

The country has turned down more than 50,000 tons of corn from the United States. About 2.5 million Zambians are in danger of dying if help doesn't come quickly. In rural areas of the country, where drought and government mismanagement have devastated the fields, many people are reduced to eating leaves and twigs.

Estimates indicate that 13 million people in six southern African nations, including Zambia, are facing famine. Zimbabwe and Mozambique have also refused American help. Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland have taken U.S. food aid.

As usual, it is the United States that stepped up to help these countries, not the well-fed European nations that are leading

the mob against biotech crops. When that aid is refused by a president who would rather let his people die than believe the sweeping evidence that biotech grains are safe for the vast majority of people—well, the ignorance and callousness are just staggering.

The United States can only offer. It should continue to do so. Sad as all of this is, the innocent victims of famine and ignorance are not on America's conscience.

AFRICAN FAMINE, MADE IN EUROPE
(By Robert L. Paarlberg)

Southern Africa is suffering its worst drought in a decade. The U.N. World Food Program estimates some 13 million people in six countries will need 1.2 million tons of food aid till March 2003 to avoid famine. Yet two countries, Zimbabwe and Zambia, have spent most of the summer rejecting food aid shipments of corn from the U.S. because some varieties of U.S. corn are "genetically modified" (GM). Incredibly, African leaders facing famine are rejecting perfectly safe food. What is going on here?

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Farmers in the U.S. have been planting (and Americans have been consuming) genetically engineered corn, soybeans and cotton since 1995. Regulatory authorities in the EU and Japan have also approved such GM crops, but in Europe food safety regulators have been mistrusted by consumers ever since the unrelated but traumatizing mad cow disease crisis of 1996. EU Commissioner for Health and Consumer Affairs David Byrne repeatedly states there is no scientific evidence of added risk to human health or the environment from any of the GM products approved for the market so far, and he can point to 81 separate scientific studies, all EU-funded, that bolster this conclusion.

But greens and GM critics in Europe say this absence of expected or known risks is no longer a sufficient regulatory standard. Touting the "precautionary principle," they argue that powerful new technologies should be kept under wraps until tested for unexpected or unknown risks as well. Never mind that testing for something unknown is logically impossible (the only way to avoid a completely unknown risk is never to do anything for the first time).

Europeans can perhaps afford hyper-caution regarding new crop technologies. Even without planting any GM seeds, European farmers will continue to prosper—thanks to lavish subsidies—and consumers will remain well fed. The same is not true in the developing world, especially in Africa, where hunger is worsening in part because farmers are not yet productive.

Two-thirds of all Africans are farmers, most are women, and they are poor and hungry in part because they lack improved crop technologies to battle against drought, poor soil fertility, crop disease, weeds and endemic insect problems. The productivity of African agriculture, per farm worker, has actually declined by 9% over the past two decades, which helps explain why one-third of all Africans are malnourished.

This ought to change the calculus of precaution. If GM-improved crops are kept out of the hands of African farmers, pending tests for the "nth" hypothetical risk, or the "nth" year of exposure to that risk, the misery of millions will be needlessly prolonged.

But now we are seeing an even less justified application of regulatory caution toward GM foods. Governments in Africa that are facing an actual famine have been rejecting some food aid shipments because they contain GM seeds. In May 2002, the government of Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe rejected 10,000 tons of corn shipped from the U.S. because it was not certified as GM-free. This at

a time when four to six million Zimbabweans approached a risk of starvation

* * * * *

Precautionary European policies toward the environment are also keeping Africans from growing their own food. The EU has been insisting that governments in Africa treat GM crops as a potentially serious threat to rural "biological safety." This helps explain why there are no GM crops yet being planted commercially anywhere on the continent, except in the nation of South Africa. Instead of helping Africa's hungry to grow more food, European donors are helping them grow more regulations.

African governments also must worry that accepting GM food aid will cost them commercial export sales to Europe. The EU has not been importing any U.S. corn since 1988, because U.S. shipments can contain one GM varieties not yet approved in Europe. African governments now worry that any illicit planting of U.S. corn by farmers could jeopardize their own exports to Europe. Trying to remain GM-free for commercial export reasons is a policy that does not help poor subsistence farmers, but it may soon become the norm in Africa, once the EU moves next year toward much tighter labeling and traceability regulations on all imported GM foods and animal feeds.

DOCUMENTARY RECORDS

Even while professing that GM foods are safe, EU officials will soon require that they be traced individually through the marketing chain, with legal documentary records to be saved by all producers and handlers for five years. African countries won't have the institutional capacity to implement this traceability regulation, so they will have to remain GM-free to retain their access to the EU market. Meat products raised with GM feed are not yet covered by this new EU regulation, but Zambia's initial rejection of GM corn in food aid shipments was partly based on a fear that if the country lost its GM-free animal feed status, poultry and dairy exports to the UK would slump.

By inducing African governments to embrace excessively cautious biosafety, regulations and by requiring stigmatizing labels and costly traceability certificates for all imported GM foods and feeds, wealthy and comfortable officials in Europe have made it harder for drought-stricken societies in Africa to accept food aid from the U.S. European critics of GM foods did not foresee this potentially deadly misapplication of their precautionary principle. Yet here it is.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Sept. 3, 2002]

THE "PURE" AND STARVING POOR
ENVIRONMENTALISTS STIFLE MODERN
AGRICULTURE IN THE THIRD WORLD
(By James P. Pinkerton)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The apartheid system is gone, but many here at the World Summit on Sustainable Development seem to want to bring back a form of "separate and unequal"—for South Africa and for the rest of the Third World—in the form of environmental regulation that would stifle economic development.

Politically correct greens, of course, recoil at the thought of any kind of racism, but actions speak louder than words. So if ecological activists from the developed countries of the north push policies that would retard agriculture in the developing south, consigning billions to permanent poverty, maybe they deserve to be labeled "neo-apartheidists."

* * * * *

Today, greens still seem intent on keeping Third Worlders innocent of advanced civili-

zation—even if that means keeping them poor. One flashpoint issue is genetically engineered food. In the last two decades, this food has become a part of our lives. Indeed, genetically engineered-derived vaccines and medicines—targeted on diabetes, meningitis, hepatitis, cancer—are lifesaving. Maybe that's why I never hear about American environmentalists protesting the advance of genetically engineered techniques; the greens of the U.S. don't dare block American health therapies, which they themselves may depend on.

* * * * *

The greens of the north want pure food, and they also want the people of the south to stay pure. For their part, poor southerners want more food, period, and if they think genetic engineering will help them, they will fight for it.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

PREVENTING FOREST FIRES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, once again, millions of acres out west have burned, causing billions of dollars in damage. We were warned in the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health in early 1998 and early 2000 that this was going to happen; and then a few months later in 2000, 7 million acres burned, causing \$10 billion worth of damage.

If I went out and burned down one tree in a national forest, I would be arrested; and yet, because of the policies of the past administration and following these extremist environmental groups, these policies have caused millions and millions of acres out west to burn and caused billions of dollars' worth of damage.

This year, 20 firefighters have lost their lives because of the fires out there. Also one of my constituents, a young woman firefighter in an accident fighting one of the fires, has been paralyzed from the waist down.

Extremist groups, Mr. Speaker, protest any time anyone wants to cut any trees, even though we have many millions more acres in forest land now than 50 or 100 years ago. I will repeat that. We have many millions more acres in forest land now than 50 or 100 or 150 years ago. These groups have driven many small logging companies out of business. Most of these fires have been caused by groups which have stopped even the thinning of forests or the removal of dead and dying trees, resulting in a tremendous buildup of fuel on the floors of our national forests.

The Washington Times had a front page story a few days ago which said, "There are simply too many trees." It

quoted Dale Bosworth, head the U.S. Forest Service, who said, "We have so many more trees out there than under natural conditions. There might have been 40 or 50 Ponderosa pine per acre at one time. Now you have several hundred per acre."

The June 27 Washington Post had a headline reading, "Did politics put a match to West wild lands?"

As I said, we were warned in the Subcommittee on Forests and Forest Health that these fires would occur, also in early 1998 that we had some 40 million acres in imminent and immediate danger of catastrophic fires. Yet the political strengths of environmental groups were too strong to do anything about it.

Jay Ambrose, director of editorial policy for the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain, wrote that the most flammable and dead trees and underbrush should have been removed, but "the extreme environmentalists hate the prospect. It is unconscionable to them that anyone might make money off the forests. Never mind that a multi-use, private-public plan would help save the national forests from high-heat scorching fires that will slow renewed growth, and never mind that mechanical thinning would give firefighters a chance of controlling fires and protecting homes without risking their own lives."

□ 1145

Mr. Ambrose ended by saying, "The extremist ideology spits on private enterprise."

Mr. Speaker, these fires are continuing. We have been holding a hearing today in the Committee on Resources about this important issue with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. The Congress passed a law in the mid-1980s that the environmentalists wanted saying that we would not cut more than 80 percent of the new growth in the national forests. Now we have approximately 23 billion board feet of new growth each year, but we are only allowing less than 3 billion board feet, less than one-seventh of the new growth to be cut. This is less than half of the dead and dying trees. This has led to a tremendous fuel buildup on the floor of the forests and is the main reason for these fires that we have been having out West.

Robert Nelson, a professor at the University of Maryland, wrote a column and said, "In fact, over the last decade, it was more important to the Clinton administration to promote wilderness values by creating roadless areas and taking other actions to exclude a human presence. This aggravated last summer's tinderbox forest conditions and continues to threaten public land." He said Federal policies have "produced an enormous buildup of small trees, underbrush and deadwood that provide excess fuels to feed flames."

Mr. Speaker, you have to cut some trees to have a healthy forest and pre-

vent forest fires, yet, amazingly, there are extremists that oppose even the removal of dead and dying trees.

Professor Nelson said in many Federal forests, tree density has increased since the 1940s from 50 per acre to 300 to 500 per acre and that these forests are "filled with dense strands of small, stressed trees and plants that combine with any deadwood to provide virtual kindling wood for forest fires."

I recently read Bill Bryson's book about hiking the Appalachian Trail. He noted that New England was only 30 percent in forest land in 1850, but is 70 percent in forest land today. The Knoxville News-Sentinel reported a couple of years ago that Tennessee was 36 percent in forest land in 1950, while today it is almost half in forest land. Yet, if I went in any school in my district in Tennessee and asked the students there if there are more trees today than 50 or 150 years ago, they would probably all say there are many, many fewer trees today.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a tremendous amount of brainwashing going on about this type of issue, but we need to cut some trees so we can stop these horrendous forest fires out West.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONFLICT RESOLUTION AT PLUM ISLAND RESEARCH CENTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I am joined here today by my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI), of the Second Congressional District of New York. I, of course, represent the Second Congressional District in Connecticut. We share a common border that runs right down the center of Long Island Sound. Located in the center of Long Island Sound is the Plum Island Research Center, an activity of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which, for 50 years, has been engaged in very sensitive scientific research into animal diseases. This is a very sensitive and very important activity, especially now, especially now when issues of bioterrorism raise the question as to whether America's food supply is safe.

It is against this backdrop of national security and against this backdrop of Long Island Sound, a very precious and important environmental asset, that I rise today to make my remarks in support of the Operating Engineers Local 30 of the AFL-CIO which, for the first time in 50 years, the first

time in 50 years, has gone out on strike against the Plum Island facility.

These workers have been without a contract for 11 months. The last offer that they got from the civilian contractor degraded their pay and their benefits dramatically for the third time in the last 10 years. Finally, in desperation, with no other alternative available to them, they have gone out on strike. All they are asking for, all they are asking for at this point to go back to work is binding arbitration; binding arbitration. How difficult is that? How serious a request is that? Binding arbitration.

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMMONS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for sharing this time with me, and we will continue this dialogue in the next 5 minutes as well, but I do want to join in with my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS). I represent the First Congressional District of New York where Plum Island is indeed housed. I share with him his passion for our workers, the men and the women who make up Local 30 of the Operating Engineers. Indeed, they do have a legitimate gripe against LL&B, the managing entity for Plum Island. We are talking about being 50 cents apart that would bring conclusion to this strike, that would bring conclusion to them being without a contract for 11 months.

As I said to those in the Department of Agriculture and as I said to those in the White House, and as I said to those who manage LL&B, we have a much bigger picture here than just the 75 employees that are at Plum Island who I care for very deeply; we also have the whole issue of our homeland defense. As Plum Island moves out from under the umbrella of the Department of Agriculture and is hoped to be a part of homeland defense, we must make sure that the employees are treated fairly and are treated equally as they were before the switch into homeland defense. I said to those folks, make sure that you do not jeopardize the intent of the President to have a homeland defense that has indeed incorporated Plum Island into it, because if you do not treat our employees properly, if you do not treat them with the respect that they deserve, if you do not treat them fairly, I cannot support it, and you will be held responsible, LL&B, for the actions taken by you against a number of people who are only asking for an increase of 50 cents towards their medical portion of their health care costs.

I know that the gentleman from Connecticut shares with me not only the concerns for the employees and the scientists, but that very precious body of water that lies between Connecticut and Long Island, which is the Long Island Sound, and we have been working together on a number of those issues like bringing \$11 million back to help

purify and clean that pristine body of water. But today we are here to talk about the employees of Plum Island.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. It is always a pleasure to work with him across district lines, across State lines, but for the common good and for a common purpose.

The interesting thing about Plum Island is that over the 50 years of its sensitive and secure research, there have not been any significant accidents or issues that might concern us, but the question has to be raised: If all of the operating engineers, the people that operate the boats, the people that operate the water systems, the people that operate the incinerators and the air-conditioning systems of this sensitive biological research facility are taken off the island and are not there because of this strike, the people who are licensed to operate all of these facilities are not there and we bring in outside workers from other facilities around the country, which bear no relationship to this kind of research, what risks exist? I realize that the managers say everything is great, everything is fine. I do not believe it. I think that there is a security issue that we have to be concerned about. I think that the sensitive mission that takes place out there is being disrupted because of the strike, and it is over a few nickels and dimes of health benefits and health care.

Mr. Speaker, this is a ridiculous situation for us to be in, when this body has authorized and appropriated literally billions of dollars in the fight against international terrorism and yet we are shortchanging reliable, honest, decent workers right here at home, right out there on Plum Island.

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I agree wholeheartedly with all of the comments and associate myself to them of the gentleman from Connecticut. One of the things that is hard for other people to understand is that when you look at the cost of living on Long Island and certainly out in that region, it is very costly, and to bring this to conclusion would be the right thing.

CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION AT PLUM ISLAND RESEARCH CENTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House today and to share in a colloquy with the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS), and to continue this discussion that we have been having on Plum Island and Plum Island issues.

We have been talking about the need for this debate that is taking place about 50 cents for health care benefits to come to conclusion. One of the things that I have offered up, as I have been in constant communication with

the members and the leadership of Local 30, and I have been in constant communication with the White House on this issue, and I have spoken to the Under Secretary and to the Secretary of Agriculture on this issue; I have spoken to a number of people at LL&B on this issue to bring this thing to conclusion, and we have offered a mediator to come in to mediate these problems.

The gentleman whose name was put into consideration, and, I may add, has been accepted by the union as a viable alternative to the strike that we have going on out there, is the Commissioner of Labor for Suffolk County, Jack O'Donnell. Jack has a long and rich history in negotiating labor disputes between government and between labor and guiding them to a successful and complete resolution in the best interest of all parties concerned. We have not heard back from LL&B as to whether or not they would accept Mr. O'Donnell as the mediator, but we would encourage them to please consider this. It is very, very important that we bring this to conclusion.

There is an issue about safety on the island. We care very deeply about that. Plum Island's animal disease research work is being done at bio-safety level 3. We are concerned that any change in that would have a Draconian effect on the safety of the community and the people who live in that area, as it would now be able to do diseases and work on diseases that have no known cures. So one of the things that I worked on on the Committee on Science, as Plum Island was moving to homeland defense, was that an amendment be added that for any change in operation, the Department of Agriculture or the new Homeland Defense Department, must notify Congress so that we can have our voices heard on this decision, so that those who work on the island, those who live in that community, and those who share a common boundary with Plum Island can make sure that their quality of life is safe.

I yield now to my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS), representing the Second Congressional District, as we share common ground, not only with the Long Island Sound, but with workers on Plum Island.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York. I have had the opportunity to go to the picket line in my district in Connecticut and meet and talk with all of the workers there. They want to get back to work. One of them said his wife is 7 months pregnant. He is concerned about the future of his job. She is concerned about whether he will have enough money over the next couple of months so that they can deal with the arrival of a firstborn.

Many of these workers have been out there for many years. They enjoy their work and they are good at it. But this contracting and recontracting and recontracting has degraded the numbers

of the workforce and has put tremendous burdens and pressures on them. To take away pay and benefits at the same time and to ignore binding arbitration requests and, in fact, it appears to ignore a request for mediation that was supposed to have taken place on September 4, is ridiculous under the circumstances.

Let me just share with the Chamber one situation we had a few years ago with the Naval Underwater Warfare Center in New London and in Newport, Rhode Island. When that facility was consolidated in Newport, all of the scientists who lived west of New London were now going to have to commute for an hour and a half to work. Many of the senior scientists retired or resigned because they did not want to do the commute. If Plum Island happens to be shut down because management cannot accommodate the marginal requests of the workers, where is this research going to be moved to? Ames, Iowa. And all of the dozens and dozens of skilled scientists and workers out there are going to have to make this critical choice: Do I move to Iowa, or do I find another job?

Mr. Speaker, we have a situation here which is ridiculous, because the capabilities of this facility that has been operated smoothly for 50 years is now at risk, and at a time when bioterrorism and threats to the food supply are so critical, it is absurd, it is absurd that the debate over these nickels and dimes for health care should be allowed to be sustained.

□ 1200

Mr. GRUCCI. As my colleague will attest to, the work done at Plum Island has been exemplary. Those in the scientific community, those in the maintenance field, those who work on Plum Island have done an outstanding job, and it has just come to my attention that the teams did meet yesterday. We are hoping to bring them to conclusion.

I see that my time has expired, but let me close by saying I am squarely in support of the union and the labor movement on this. I think they are right. This is an issue of 50 cents, and for LL&B to close out any opportunity for them to come to conclusion is wrong. We need to bring this to a successful end.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. DAVIS of California, addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, during the August recess, I had the opportunity to meet with a number of my constituents from all walks of life and hear what was on their mind. The question that came up over and over was are we going to invade Iraq and, if we were, what did that mean? How many troops would it take? Would we have to attack civilian centers? How long would we have to stay in Iraq? Would our allies join us? How much would it cost? Who would rule Iraq after we invaded? How would this affect our efforts in Afghanistan? How would this affect our efforts to promote peace in the Middle East?

I have thought long and hard about this matter as I am sure all of my colleagues have. I believe the questions my constituents have raised are legitimate and require genuine and detailed replies. I also believe that as a Member of this body, I need to know in very specific detail how the United States will find and allocate the necessary resources for such a venture without jeopardizing our current priorities in Afghanistan and the Middle East.

Dismantling and destroying the al Qaeda terrorist network and stabilizing and restoring a functioning representative government in Afghanistan are top priorities for U.S. policy.

We are a long way from achieving these goals. Known al Qaeda and Taliban fighters continue to operate in parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Other top al Qaeda leaders are known to be in Iran. Al Qaeda funds have been relocated to Sudan. The task of creating a stable post-conflict government in Afghanistan has barely begun, and warlords are reasserting their hold over former territory. Development aid has been slow to arrive and even slower to take effect, and most is unable to reach very far beyond Kabul.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize that it will take years for Afghanistan to become truly stable and able to meet the needs of its own people, but right now the country is already beginning to slip backward. It is imperative that we stay the course and succeed in Afghanistan, and it will cost the United States a great deal in time, personnel, effort, and money.

Completing the mission in Afghanistan requires holding together the international coalition Washington assembled following the September 11 attacks. War in Iraq, especially any unilateral action, would almost certainly shatter that coalition and alienate significant partners. A unilateral U.S. invasion of Iraq will make it difficult to get Arab support for a fair and lasting

resolution to the Middle East conflict. It would also inflame anti-American sentiment in the region. Diplomacy and coalition building aside, the military challenges of war and especially its aftermath in Iraq are still quite formidable. Iraq, like Afghanistan, is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural nation with no apparent popularly supported opposition. Armed paramilitary and clandestine organizations opposed to a U.S.-led occupation of Iraq are likely to engage in guerrilla attacks against American soldiers. Internal strife and even civil and ethnic war are even more likely. Experts on Iraq from both prior Republican and Democrat administrations have indicated that it could take a decade or more of U.S. troops occupying Iraq before it is stable once more.

I will listen closely to the speech that President Bush will deliver next week at the United Nations. I welcome the fact that the administration has decided to reach out to our allies and to work with the United Nations on this matter. The President has also made the right decision to come before Congress and seek specific authorization for any military action in Iraq. Many questions remain to be answered before deciding how best to prevent the regime of Saddam Hussein from developing or deploying offensive weapons against other nations.

In the meantime the U.S. and the international community must continue to put maximum pressure on the Iraqi regime and press for resumption of unconditional international weapons inspections. The President should continue to work through the United Nations Security Council, and the U.S. should exercise restraint and continue to build an international coalition, including Arab nations, dedicated to completing the job in Afghanistan and willing to work jointly for more genuinely representative government in Baghdad.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion let me just say that I am deeply concerned with the policy that the administration has articulated thus far on Iraq. It will take a far more compelling presentation to convince me and many of my constituents that war is the right and only course remaining for the United States to take in Iraq.

SEPTEMBER 5, 2002, LETTER TO PRESIDENT BUSH REGARDING IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I, too, just returned from a month in my district, and spent a good deal of time traveling the district and talking with my constituents. I have a district that in fact voted in the majority for George Bush, and yet, I found, widely traveling my district, talking to di-

verse groups of constituents, a lot more questions than certainty about the President's position on Iraq. In fact, there is a great deal of misgiving in my district, as I believe there is abroad in the land.

The gentleman who preceded me made an eloquent case on a number of points, and I will not repeat those but I will emphasize a few others.

I am today sending a letter, along with 17 other Members of Congress, to the President. We are pleased that the President has now recognized the constitutional authority of the Congress to declare war and about the fact that he will come to Congress for approval for a war against Iraq.

At this point, I would venture and hope that Congress would not be willing to grant such approval to the President, given the lack of specificity and the many questions that need to be answered.

Among the questions that need to be answered are the following:

What is the threat posed by Saddam Hussein to the United States? UNSCOM said they destroyed 90 to 95 percent of their weapons of mass destruction. Is there convincing evidence of renewed production of chemical and biological weapons? Is there evidence that Iraq has successfully produced a nuclear weapon? Is there evidence Iraq has produced a reliable delivery system for weapons of mass destruction?

Are there new developments that mean Iraq poses an imminent threat to the United States, and therefore requires immediate attention? A year ago, the administration did not seem to think that. What has changed in that intervening time? If not, would a policy of enforcing no-fly zones, vigorous weapons inspections, military sanctions be effective in containing and/or reducing the perceived threat, given the success of such strategies over the last decade?

Is there any convincing evidence that Iraq planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, or harbored such organizations or persons? That would give some authority to act without a specific grant from Congress, but the administration has not made that case.

Is there convincing evidence that Iraq has shared its knowledge of biological, chemical, or nuclear weapons, or the weapons themselves, with other nations or terrorist organizations? How does the threat of Iraq doing so compare with the threat posed by Iran, Pakistan, China, North Korea, or a number of other nations that are known to possess weapons of mass destruction, some of whom are known to be sharing and selling such information?

How does the administration intend to assure Iraq does not become balkanized? This was the problem that was confronted by Colin Powell and the father of President Bush when they decided not to go to Baghdad, as they said at the time.

Will Iraq become balkanized? If it does, what happens with Turkey? What happens with the Kurds wanting their own nation? What happens with the Shi'as in Iran? What happens with the long-term prospects for the governance of Iraq itself?

I witnessed a Republican Senator saying we were going to rule Iraq. The United States of America is going to rule Iraq alone, without allies? Has anybody really thought about what that would mean?

What are the potential disruptions to the United States economy? We have some problems here at home. I have a lot of unemployed people in my district, the highest unemployment rate in the Nation in my State.

What are the potential economic disruptions that might come from a war with Iraq? Would it lead to a disruption of oil supplies? Would it drive up the price of oil dramatically, as it did in the last Gulf War? How much would such a war cost the United States of America and its taxpayers? What are the risks to our troops? What are the risks in terms of a long-term occupation?

We have not yet resolved the situation or stabilized the situation in Afghanistan, which is a country that had no discernible military, no weapons of mass destruction. They did harbor terrorists. It was a rogue regime. But yet, the United States of America, with a substantial number of allies around the world, has yet to bring settled conditions to that country. Yet, we are about to depart for a much larger nation who has not been involved, as far as has been revealed to Congress or the people of the United States, in the attacks upon our country, has not posed a credible threat to the United States or our allies. However, we are off on another adventure.

Is this left-over business from George Bush's father's administration? It seems like a number of the most hawkish people in his administration are people who served in his father's administration, who still regret the fact that they did not pursue the war to an end then, and they want to revisit the issue.

Many questions need to be answered before this Congress should extend authority to the President to wage a war against Iraq, the first preemptive war in the history of the United States of America.

ALZHEIMER'S

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a serious disease or illness that affects a great many in our country. It is Alzheimer's disease.

I have been a longtime advocate for increasing research for treatment and cures for Alzheimer's. I was particularly touched by a recent article in

Time Magazine by Patti Davis, President Ronald Reagan's daughter, discussing her family's battle with Alzheimer's. I include that for the RECORD.

The article referred to is as follows:

[From Time, Aug. 26, 2002]

THE FACES OF ALZHEIMER'S

(By Patti Davis)

WE LEARN ABOUT THE DISEASE BY LOOKING INTO THE EYES OF VICTIMS—AND THEIR FAMILIES

The day after the first anniversary of my sister Maureen Reagan's death, Charlton Heston announced that he had been diagnosed with "symptoms consistent with early stages of Alzheimer's." Sometimes in life, there are odd juxtapositions of events—an interplay of circumstances that makes one pause and wonder what forces are at work. This was one of those times for me. Maureen was so committed to defeating the scourge of Alzheimer's, to getting more funding for research and increasing understanding of the disease that she sometimes delayed her own treatment for the melanoma that eventually killed her.

Maureen would have tirelessly done interviews on Aug. 9; instead, her husband Dennis Revell spoke to the media, as did the actor David Hyde Pierce, who lost both his grandfather and his father to Alzheimer's. My mother released a statement. Maureen's voice had been silenced, but her activism, her determination, were still present.

We learn about diseases through the faces of those who are stricken. Famous faces garner the most attention, obviously. When we think of Alzheimer's, my father's face comes to mind. Or Iris Murdoch's. And now Heston's. When Parkinson's is mentioned, we picture Michael J. Fox or Muhammad Ali.

But there is another way that faces tell the story. You have to lean closer, look carefully into the eyes, study the set of the jaw and the tilt of the head. I recognized more than the famous visage of Heston when I saw his taped announcement. I saw the first shallow waves of a cruel disease lapping at the edges of the person he has always known himself to be. I recognized it because I saw the same look in my father's eyes eight years ago.

In the early stages of Alzheimer's, the eyes have a wariness, a veil of fear. It's as if the person is standing at the edge of a fog-bank, knowing that in time it will engulf him and there is no chance of outrunning it. I used to see my father's eyes simultaneously plead and hold firm. It would happen when a sentence broke off because he couldn't remember how to finish it. Or when he would say, "I have this condition—I keep forgetting things." He was on a high wire, balancing on courage, with the dark waters of fear below, and he was using every bit of his strength to cling to that wire.

Slowly—sometimes over months, sometimes over years—the eyes stop pleading. There is a resignation, an acceptance of distance, strangeness, a life far from home. You know the look when you see it, and the only mercy is that fear seems to have subsided.

The eyes of family members change too. My brother Ron's eyes show the sweet stoicism that men seem born to possess. But looking more intently, I see the bubble of pain beneath the surface. A father's helplessness has to tear at the fibers of a son's heart like a dull blade. My own eyes have too much history in them, I often think. I was the little girl who worshipped her father, and the young women who hurt him the way daughters do when their love is needy and true. Now I look at him in a soft, maternal way, which still feels odd to me, even after all these years. As if the laws of nature have been turned upside down. My mother's eyes

are frequently such deep wells, I have to look away. A 50-year marriage is full of intimate memories that live in the blood of lovers and life partners—memories that are both benediction and punishment. So much life has been shared, and so much has been lost.

I could tell you that I don't fear getting the disease myself because I know how toxic fear is, how paralyzing. But in the next breath I would have to tell you that there are late hours of the night when I lie awake and wonder what fate has in store for me.

At other times, I study photographs of my father from many years ago, or film clips. I don't want to forget how his eyes used to look. Alzheimer's teaches a harsh lesson—that the past is like the rudder of a ship. It keeps you moving through the present, steers you into the future. Without it, without memory, you are unmoored, a wind-tossed boat with no anchor. You learn this by watching someone you love drift away.

I woke last night and listened to the silence. It was a late, deep hour, long after midnight, long before dawn. I thought about how, for someone with Alzheimer's, silence must be like a prison, another corner of the wasteland. There can be nothing soothing or serene about it.

Perhaps the next time members of Congress assemble to decide how much money to set aside for Alzheimer's research, they should be asked to listen to silence differently, as if it were a jail sentence. Maybe then they would look into their hearts and know that if stopping a disease that is stalking so many is not a top priority, we have lost our collective heart as a nation.

During the August recess, I had the opportunity to speak to the Houston Alzheimer's Association's educational symposium in Houston with Dr. Rachel Doody, who has a well-known research program at Baylor College of Medicine in the Texas Medical Center. The number of people at that event, it amazed me. It was the first time I had the opportunity to address that group and see how many people were interested.

The battle that we have affects far too many Americans. More than 4 million Americans, one in ten over 65 and nearly half those over 85, suffer from Alzheimer's disease. With the aging baby boom population, unless a cure is found, 14 million Americans will have Alzheimer's by 2050.

I personally have been touched by Alzheimer's when my mother-in-law was diagnosed with this disease several years ago. I know firsthand the incredible toll Alzheimer's has on not only that person, but also the family. As a family member, I know the heartache of watching a vibrant and active and independent loved one become lost in a world of confusion, isolation, and despair. I know the frustration that there are so few treatments and no cure to this disease.

As a policymaker, I am concerned by the staggering economic burden of this illness. The U.S. society spends at least \$100 billion a year on Alzheimer's. Neither Medicare nor most private health insurance covers the long-term care many patients need. Alzheimer's disease is costing American business \$61 billion a year: \$36.5 billion is the cost to business of caregiving, and the rest is the business share of the cost of health care and long-term care.

While I am proud that the National Institutes of Health spends almost \$599 million on Alzheimer's disease research, that number seems insignificant in light of the cost of this disease. We must do more to study the causes and risk factors of Alzheimer's and to develop a new way to diagnose the disease, and to develop new methods for treatment and caregiving.

Five years ago, Congress made a commitment to double the budget of the NIH so more money could be invested to find a cure for many diseases, such as Alzheimer's. I have been a longtime proponent of doubling the funding for NIH, and hope we will be able to achieve our goal of doubling the NIH budget in this, the final year of that commitment.

But there are other things Congress can and should do to aid in the fight against Alzheimer's. We must ensure that the individuals who care for people with Alzheimer's have the resources they need to keep their family members at home as long as possible.

□ 1215

We should pass legislation which allows individuals to deduct their long-term care expenses from their income tax and would help alleviate some of the financial burdens on the family caring for a loved one with Alzheimer's. We should pass legislation which would provide respite care for these caregivers. These are just a few steps Congress should take.

I urge the leadership to take up these bills and do everything we can to support the millions of Americans who suffer from Alzheimer's. I would like to close with a quote from Patty Davis's article in *Time* magazine of last week: "Perhaps the next time Members of Congress assemble to decide how much money to set aside for Alzheimer's research, they should be asked to listen to silence differently as if it were a jail sentence. Maybe then we would then look into their hearts and know that if stopping a disease that is stalking so many is not a top priority, maybe we have lost our collective heart as a Nation."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

FREE DEBATE OVER THE WAR WITH IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this morning before we began our legislative business, news rang out from Afghanistan that another car

bomb had taken the lives of many individuals in one of their major cities.

Just a few months ago, we made the decision to ensure that those who committed the horrific act would understand that America takes care of its own. And I voted for that resolution to go after the terrorists. Today, however, I think it is important that the American people be informed on the recent raging debate regarding Iraq.

The best thing about what we are hearing is that this is not a political debate. It is, in fact, a debate of conscience, and a debate that rages among Democrats and Republicans and Independents. It is one that will require America to be informed. And I would simply say to those who may be listening as I bring this issue to the floor that we need to engage the American people and provide them with information. It is imperative that we go home to our congressional districts and have citizen summits so that information can be translated.

But let me begin to enunciate, if you will, what is the conflict and the confusion with such a debate. First of all, it concerns all of us that this debate would be raging in the press with no information that connects the need to investigate or to attack Iraq and reality.

It is interesting that we have noted by Members of the other body that there is no scintilla of evidence that connects at this point Iraq with the horrific acts that occurred in the past year. There is no evidence that Iraq at this point has nuclear weapons. The case has not been made. But we have not said to the American people this is different from Kuwait, when Iraq attacked Kuwait when we had the coalition of Arab allies as well as our allies around the world.

What is not being focused on is the loud and resounding voice of those who oppose even the mere discussion of what is going on, meaning our allies. For those of us who care about our friends around the world, and those in the region like Jordan and Israel, do we even know what the ultimate impact will be on those neighbors?

What is the difference of sending 75 to 100,000 troops and maybe more of our young men and women in this Nation, those U.S. military personnel who we love and respect, who at the drop of a hat will go and fight for our freedom and justice? What is the determination as it relates to them going on soil, foreign soil, where we know that a caged animal such as Saddam Hussein will do anything to survive? Have we told the American people how long and how costly? Have we proposed to the American people a resolution on the devastating economy that we are facing, jobs being lost across this land and people begging us to define an economic policy that will put them back to work, that will give them costly or cost-efficient health care, that will provide for their children going to school? Are we answering the hard questions of protecting their pensions

and 401(k)'s? Are we telling my constituents that we are bringing relief to them? Every day their homes are on the foreclosure list because they have no jobs in Houston, Texas.

Are we letting them know that right now we are paying a billion dollars a month in Afghanistan and we do not know when it will end for the war we are waging there? And we have no endgame to any war with Iraq. One year, 2 years, 20 years, millions and millions and billions of dollars. And have we looked at the Constitution which clearly states that we as a Congress have a right to declare war. The War Powers Resolution of 1973 in its opening language said we are sending this forward because it helps to collaborate and to emphasize the relationship between the Executive and the Congress, and that the Congress has the purse strings and the right to declare war. And if there is need for a preemptive strike to protect this land, the Executive, the Commander in Chief can go in for 60, 90 days without the authority of Congress.

We were together in World War II when we were attacked in Pearl Harbor. We have been together before. But it is important for the American people to be informed. It is important for us to have an agenda, to put the economy first. It is important to ask the question why. What relevance is it? Are we in an imminent attack?

I ask, Mr. Speaker, that this debate be long and protracted and that no vote be taken without the American people knowing what is going on. That would be my voice, a continuous voice speaking out against this process and this potential attack without the American people.

NEEDED PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) for yielding to me. And I also really appreciate the fact that he, as the Speaker's designee, will talk on something as important as prescription drugs. Actually, it is a matter that we should have said stayed here during the month of August and worked on. It is a matter that we find our senior citizens missing meals in order to buy their prescriptions. That is something we should just not tolerate in this country.

We have tried everything in the world here on the floor and in our committees and in our visits with one another to solve this problem. We sent two bills over last session. Neither one of them came back from the Senate.

I have a practical solution that I am suggesting to the gentleman from

North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), and I will support him and work on with him on this. I want to tell him a small, quick story.

We have the President of the United States, a fine young man, courageous young President, Commander in Chief of our Army, Navy, Marine Corps and all of that; but he was also Governor of Texas at one time. And as Governor of Texas, he headed up the Texas Rangers. Texas Rangers are known for the fact that one Ranger can handle one riot.

My suggestion is that this President work with our present Governor and get some Texas Rangers, go down to Laredo, Texas, and cross the Rio Grande, go into Mexico and go to the first drug store they get to and go in there and ask that pharmacist to come out in the middle of the street and let that Ranger talk to him and let that Ranger ask him, How do you sell prescription drugs down here for 10 percent of what our people can buy them for in the United States when you buy yours from the United States?

If we can solve that riddle, we are on page one.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES). I admire him. I am one of his great admirers in this body. I thank him for caring enough and taking the time to bring the prescription drug debate to a head on this very floor. God bless him.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this vitally important issue.

Mr. Speaker, as other Members of the body, I have just returned from a district work period. The major part of that district work period was spent listening very carefully to constituents in the eighth district of North Carolina. Not only about their concerns but asking them for their advice, their common sense, using their own experience to help us here in Washington make policy that solves problems back home.

As I traveled the district from east to west, one of the most consistent areas of comment, one of the most consistent problems that I faced that people unanimously talked about in the same tone and the same content was the need for a prescription drug benefit under Medicare.

Beside me is a list, a petition if you will, signed by senior citizens in Concord, Kannapolis, Charlotte, Raeford in Hoke County, Laurinburg in Scotland County, Troy and Mount Gilead in Montgomery County, Wadesboro in Anson County, Fayetteville in Cumberland County. Each one of the people that signed this petition said very clearly to me, we need a prescription drug benefit under Medicare.

On June 30 of this year we celebrated the 37th birthday of Medicare. In that period of 37 years many people in this country have been properly helped by Medicare. During that period of time, Mr. Speaker, a number of dramatic changes have taken place in the practice of medicine. Many diseases, many

conditions that required treatment previously by extensive hospitalization or invasive surgical procedures are now able to be treated with medications. Given that and a number of other reasons, it is all the more appropriate that we provide a prescription drug benefit for our seniors, given not only the necessity for prescription drugs to improve the quality of life for our seniors and to give them the support that they so richly deserve for supporting us for many years, but the point is it is appropriate from a factual standpoint to upgrade our treatment of Medicare to reflect the modern-day miracles of the practice of medicine.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention and the body the following information from the Constitution. The House of Representatives has passed a prescription drug plan under Medicare in a bipartisan manner. The U.S. Constitution, article 1, section 7, clause 2 says: "Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives must also pass the Senate before it becomes law."

As I said, the House has passed a bipartisan prescription drug plan under Medicare for our seniors. There have been a number of bills debated in the Senate. A number of bills have been voted on in the Senate. They have not passed a prescription drug plan in the Senate which is controlled by Democrats. The Constitution is very clear. In order to become law, a prescription drug benefit must be passed by the House. We have done that. The Senate must pass a bill. The two bills will be combined in a conference committee and then the President can sign that bill into law.

Our seniors need and deserve the prescription drug benefit plan; and that is the only way, rightfully so, under our Constitution that we can get that done. And, again, I refer to the names, and I have many others on sheets of paper, who have looked at and are simply saying we need to follow the Constitution. We need to provide this for our seniors.

Medicare is a good program. It has been helping millions of older Americans meet their needs since that first day back in 1965, but we can and should strengthen Medicare to make it even better for our seniors. Again, we need to follow the Constitution. There is a bipartisan plan that we have passed here in the House. And let me give you some of the details of how it provides an affordable, immediate, and permanent prescription drug benefit.

Under the plan passed by the House, these are some of the things that would happen: it is a voluntary drug benefit available to all Medicare beneficiaries. All Medicare beneficiaries are covered. Those who want to stay with their current coverage will not be forced into a government plan. Extra assistance for lower-income seniors, fully subsidized premium and cost sharing for couples earning up to \$16,000.

□ 1230

Partial premium subsidy, for couples earning up to \$19,000.

This plan would provide immediate discounts on drug purchases. Seniors would benefit immediately from discounts, approximately 15 percent or more on their purchases through a Medicare-endorsed discount card program. Beneficiaries choose the plan that is best for them. A choice of at least two plans is included in the House package. It guarantees competition, and competition helps hold down costs.

Quality improvements: to improve health care for seniors; protection against adverse drug interactions; electronic prescribing to minimize potential medical errors; pharmacy therapy management for chronic conditions; mechanic modernizations; a rural relief package for underpaid rural hospitals. Again, vitally important pieces for the plan; and yes, this plan provides catastrophic coverage for those seniors most in need of financial assistance.

No senior should ever be forced to choose between buying their prescription drugs or purchasing food and other necessities. Our seniors have been promised prescription drug coverage. They deserve no less than immediate action.

Mr. Speaker, again, I would refer to article I, section 7, clause 2, and ask that we do our job. We have done it in the House. We would ask the Senate to pass a plan, any of the ones they have discussed, at which time the President can sign that into law and provide a badly needed and well-deserved benefit for seniors for prescription drugs under Medicare.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida). The Chair would remind Members not to urge a particular action or inaction by the other body.

THE PRICE OF WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, Thomas Jefferson spoke for the founders and all our early Presidents when he stated, "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none, which is one of the essential principles of our government."

The question is, whatever happened to this principle and should it be restored? We find the 20th century was wracked with war; peace was turned asunder and our liberties steadily eroded. Foreign alliances and meddling in the internal affairs of other nations became commonplace. On many occasions, involvement in military action occurred through U.N. resolutions or a Presidential executive order, despite

the fact that the war power was explicitly placed in the hands of the Congress.

Since World War II, nearly 100,000 deaths and over a quarter million wounded, not counting the many thousands claimed to have been affected by Agent Orange and the Persian Gulf War Syndrome, have all occurred without a declaration of war and without a clearcut victory. The entire 20th century was indeed costly with over 600,000 killed in battle and an additional million wounded.

If liberty had been truly enhanced during that time, less could be said about the imperfections of the policy. The evidence, however, is clear that we as a people are less free and the prosperity we still enjoy may be more illusory than many realize.

The innocent victims who have suffered at the hands of our militarism abroad are rarely considered by our government; yet, they may well be a major factor in this hatred now being directed toward America. It is not currently popular to question corporate or banking influence over the foreign policy that replaced that of Washington and Jefferson. Questioning foreign government influence on our policies, although known about for years, is not acceptable in the politically correct environment in which we live.

There is little doubt that our role in the world dramatically changed in the 20th century, inexorably evolving from that of strict noninterventionism to that of sole superpower with the assumption that we were destined to be the world's policeman.

By the end of the 20th century, in fact, this occurred. We have totally forgotten that for well over 100 years we followed the advice of the founders by meticulously avoiding overseas conflict. Instead, we now find ourselves in charge of an American hegemony spread to the four corners of the Earth.

As the 21st century begins, there is not a country in the world that does not depend upon the U.S. for protections or fears her wrath if they refuse to do her bidding. As the 20th century progressed, American taxpayers were required to finance with great sacrifice financially and freedom-wise the buying of loyalty through foreign aid and intimidation of those others who did not cooperate.

The question, though, remains, has this change been beneficial to freedom and prosperity here at home and has it promoted peace and trade throughout the world? Those who justify our interventionist policies abroad argue that the violation of the rule of law is not a problem considering the benefits we receive from maintaining the American empire, but has this really taken into consideration the cost in lives lost, the damage to long-term prosperity as well as the dollar cost and freedoms we have lost?

What about the future? Has this policy of foreign intervention set the stage for radically changing America

and the world in ways not yet seen? Were the founders completely off track because they lived in different times, or was the foreign policy they advised based on an essential principle of lasting value? Choosing the wrong answer to this question could very well be deadly to the grand experiment in liberty begun in 1776.

The transition from nonintervention to our current role as world arbiter in all conflicts was insidious and fortuitous. In the early part of the 20th century, the collapse of the British Empire left a vacuum which was steadily filled by a U.S. presence around the world. In the latter part of the century, the results of World War II and the collapse of the Soviet system propelled us into our current role.

Throughout most of the 20th century it was our competition with the Soviets that prompted our ever-expanded presence around the world. We are where we are today almost by default, but does that justify its being in our best interests?

Disregarding for the moment the moral and constitutional arguments against foreign intervention, a strong case can be made against it for other reasons. It is clear that one intervention begets another. The first problem is rarely solved and the new ones are created. Indeed, in foreign affairs a slippery slope does exist.

In recent years, we too often slipped into war through the back door with the purpose rarely defined or understood and the need for victory ignored. A restrained effort of intervention frequently explodes into something that we do not foresee. Policies end up doing the opposite of their intended purpose with unintended consequences resulting.

The result then is that the action taken turns out to be actually detrimental to our national security interest; yet no effort is made to challenge the fundamental principle behind our foreign policy. It is this failure to adhere to a set of principles that has allowed us to slip into this role and, if unchallenged, could well undo the liberties we all cherish.

Throughout history, there has always been a great temptation for rulers to spread their influence and pursue empire over liberty. Resisting this temptation to power rarely has been achieved. There always seems to be a natural inclination to yield to this historic human passion. Could it be that progress and civilization and promoting freedom require ignoring this impulse to control others, as the founders of this great Nation advised?

Historically, the driving force behind world domination is usually an effort to control wealth. The Europeans were searching for gold when they came to the Americas. Now it is our turn to seek control over the black gold which drives much of what we do today in foreign affairs.

Competing with a power like the Soviet Union prompted our involvement

in areas of the world where the struggle for the balance of power was the sole motivating force. The foreign policy of the 20th century replaced the policy endorsed by our early Presidents and permitted our steadily growing involvement overseas in an effort to control the world's commercial interests with a special emphasis on oil.

Our influence in the Middle East evolved out of concern for the newly created State of Israel in 1947 and to securing control over the flow of oil in that region. Israel's needs and Arab oil have influenced our foreign policy for more than half a century. In the 1950s, the CIA installed the Shah in Iran. It was not until the hostage crisis of the late 1970s that the unintended consequence occurred. This generated the Iranian hatred of America and led to the takeover by the reactionary Khomeini and the Islamic fundamentalists and caused greater regional instability than we anticipated.

Our meddling in the internal affairs of Iran was of no benefit to us and set the stage for our failed policy in dealing with Iraq. We allied ourselves in the 1980s with Iraq in its war with Iran and assisted Saddam Hussein in his rise to power. As recent reports reconfirm, we did nothing to stop Hussein's development of chemical and biological weapons and at least indirectly assisted in their development. Now, as a consequence of that needless intervention, we are planning a risky war to remove him from power; and as usual, the probable result of such an effort would be something that our government does not anticipate like a takeover by someone much worse. As bad as Hussein is, he is an enemy of the al-Qaeda and someone new well may be a close ally of the Islamic radicals.

Although our puppet dictatorship in Saudi Arabia has lasted for many decades, it is becoming shakier every day. The Saudi people are not exactly friendly towards us, and our military presence on their holy soil is greatly resented. This contributes to the radical fundamentalist hatred directed toward us. Another unfavorable consequence to America, such as a regime change not to our liking, could soon occur in Saudi Arabia. It is not merely a coincidence that 15 of the 9-11 terrorists are Saudis.

The Persian Gulf War fought, without a declaration of war, is in reality still going on. It looks like that 9-11 may well have been a battle in that war perpetrated by fanatical guerrillas. It indicates how seriously flawed our foreign policy is.

In the 1980s we got involved in the Soviet-Afghanistan war and actually sided with the forces of Osama bin Laden, helping him gain power. This obviously was an alliance of no benefit to the United States, and it has come back to haunt us.

Our policy for years was to encourage Saudi Arabia to oppose communism by financing and promoting Islamic fundamentalism. Surely the shortcomings of that policy are evident to everyone.

Clinton's bombing of Sudan and Afghanistan on the eve of his indictment over Monica Lewinsky shattered a Taliban plan to expel Osama bin Laden from Afghanistan. Clinton's bombing of Baghdad on the eve of his impeachment hardly won any converts to our cause or reassured the Muslim people of the Middle Eastern countries of a U.S. balanced policy. The continued bombing of Iraq over these past 12 years, along with the deadly sanctions, resulted in hundreds of thousands of needless Iraqi civilian deaths, has not been beneficial to our security and has been used as one of the excuses for recruiting the fanatics ready to sacrifice their lives and demonstrating their hatred toward us.

□ 1245

Essentially all Muslims see our policy in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as being openly favorable toward Israel and in opposition to the Palestinians. It is for this reason they hold us responsible for Palestinian deaths since all the Israeli weapons are from the United States. Since the Palestinians do not even have an army, and most have to live in refugee camps, one should understand at least why the animosity builds, even if our pro-Israeli position can be explained.

There is no end in site. Since 9-11, our involvement in the Middle East and in Saudi Arabia has grown significantly. Though we can badger those countries whose leaders depend on us to keep them in power to stay loyal to the United States, the common people of the region become more alienated. Our cozy relationship with the Russians may not be as long-lasting as our current administration hopes. Considering the \$40 billion trade deal recently made between Russia and Saddam Hussein, it is more than a bit ironic that we find the Russians now promoting free trade as a solution to a difficult situation while we are promoting war.

This continuous escalation of our involvement overseas has been widespread. We have been in Korea for more than 50 years. We have promised to never back away from the China-Taiwan conflict over territorial disputes. Fifty-seven years after World War II we still find our military spread throughout Europe and Asia. And now the debate ranges over whether our national security requires that we, for the first time, escalate this policy of intervention to include anticipatory self-defense and preemptive war.

If our interventions of the 20th century led to needless deaths and unwon wars and continuous unintended consequences, imagine what this new doctrine is about to unleash on the world. Our policy has prompted us to announce that our CIA will assassinate Saddam Hussein whenever it gets the chance, and that the government of Iraq is to be replaced. Evidence now has surfaced that the United Nations inspection teams in the 1990s definitely included American CIA agents who were collecting information on how to

undermine the Iraqi government and continue with their routine bombing missions.

Why should there be a question of why Saddam Hussein might not readily accept U.N. inspectors without some type of assurances? Does anybody doubt that control of Iraqi oil supplies, second only to Saudi Arabia, is the real reason U.S. policy is belligerent toward Saddam Hussein? If it is merely to remove dictators around the world, this is the beginning of an endless task.

In the transition from the original American foreign policy of peace, trade and neutrality to that of world policemen, we have sacrificed our sovereignty to world government organizations such as the U.N., the IMF, the World Bank, and the WTO. To further confuse and undermine our position, we currently have embarked on a policy of unilateralism within these world organizations. This means we accept the principle of globalized government when it pleases us, but when it does not, we should ignore it for our own interest's sake.

Acting in our own interest is to be applauded, but what we are getting is not a good alternative to one-world government. We do not get our sovereignty back, yet we continue to subject ourselves to great potential financial burden and loss of liberty as we shift from a national government with constitutional protection of rights to an international government where our citizens' rights are threatened by treaties we have not even ratified, like the Kyoto and the international criminal court treaties.

We cannot depend on controlling the world government at some later date, even if that seems to be what we are able to do now. The unilateralist approach of domination over the world's leaders, and arbitrary ignoring of certain mandates, something we can do with impunity because of our intimidating power, serves only to further undermine our prestige and acceptability throughout the world. And this includes the Muslim countries as well as our European friends. This merely sets the stage for both our enemies and current friends to act in concert against our interest when the time comes. This is especially true if we become financially strapped and our dollar is sharply weakened and we are in a much more vulnerable bargaining position.

Unilateralism within a globalist approach to government is the worst of all choices. It ignores national sovereignty, dignifies one-world government, and places us in the position of demanding dictatorial powers over the world community. Demanding the right to set all policy and exclude ourselves from jurisdictional restraints sows the seeds of future discontent and hostility. The downside is we get all the bills, risk the lives of our people without cause, and make ourselves the target for every event that goes badly. We get blamed for the unintended con-

sequences not foreseen and become the target of the terrorists that evolve from the radicalized fringes.

Long-term foreign interventionism does not serve our interest. Tinkering on the edges with current policy will not help. An announced policy of support for globalist government, assuming the financial and military role of world policemen, maintaining an American world empire while flaunting unilateralism, is a recipe for disaster. U.S. unilateralism is a far cry from the nonintervention that the Founders advised.

The term foreign policy does not exist in the Constitution. All members of the Federal Government have sworn to uphold the Constitution and should do only those things that are clearly authorized. Careful reading of the Constitution reveals Congress has a lot more responsibility than does the President in dealing with foreign affairs. The President is the Commander-in-Chief, but cannot declare war or finance military action without explicit congressional approval. A good starting point would be for all of us in the Congress to assume the responsibility given us to make sure the executive branch does not usurp any authority explicitly given to the Congress.

A proper foreign policy of non-intervention is built on friendship with other nations, free trade and maximum travel, maximizing the exchanges of goods and services and ideas. Nations that trade with each other are definitely less likely to fight against each other. Unnecessary bellicosity and jingoism is detrimental to peace and prosperity and incites unnecessary confrontation. And yet today that is about all we hear coming from the politicians and the media pundits who are so anxious for this war against Iraq.

Avoiding entangling alliances and meddling in the internal affairs of other nations is crucial, no matter how many special interests demand otherwise. The entangling alliances we should avoid include the complex alliances in the U.N., the IMF, the World Bank, and the WTO. One-world government goals are anathema to the non-intervention and free trade. The temptation to settle disputes and install better governments abroad is fraught with great danger and many uncertainties.

Protecting our national sovereignty and guaranteeing constitutional protection of our citizens' rights are crucial. Respecting the sovereignty of other nations, even when we are in disagreement with some of their policies, is also necessary. Changing others then becomes a job of persuasion and example, not force and intimidation, just as it is in trying to improve the personal behavior of our fellow citizens here at home.

Defending our country from outside attack is legitimate and is of the highest priority. Protecting individual liberties should be our goal. This does not mean, however, that our troops follow

our citizens or their investments throughout the world.

While foreign visitors should be welcome, no tax-supported services should be provided. Citizenship should be given with caution and not automatically by merely stepping over a national boundary for the purpose of giving birth.

A successful and prosperous society comes from such a policy and is impossible without a sound free-market economy, one not controlled by a central bank. Avoiding trade wars, devaluations, inflations, deflations, and disruption of free trade with protectionist legislation are impossible under a system of international trade dependent on fluctuating fiat currencies controlled by world central banks and influenced by powerful financial interests. Instability in trade is one of the prime causes of creating conditions leading to war.

The basic moral principle underpinning a noninterventionist foreign policy is that of rejecting the initiation of force against others. It is based on non-violence and friendship unless attacked, with determination for self-defense while avoiding confrontation, even when we disagree with the way other countries run their affairs. It simply means that we should mind our own business and not be influenced by the special interests that have an axe to grind or benefits to gain by controlling other foreign policy. Manipulating our country into conflicts that are none of our business and of no security interest provides no benefits to us, while exposing us to great risk financially and militarily.

Our troops would be brought home under such conditions, systematically and soon. Being in Europe and Japan for over 50 years is long enough. The failure of Vietnam resulted in no occupation and a more westernized country now doing business with the United States. There is no evidence that the military approach in Vietnam was superior to that of trade and friendship. The lack of trade and sanctions have not served us well in Cuba or in the Middle East. The mission for our Coast Guard would change if our foreign policy became noninterventionist. They, too, would come home, protect our coast, and stop being the enforcers of bureaucratic laws that either should not exist or should be a State function.

All foreign aid would be discontinued. Most evidence shows this money rarely helps the poor but instead solidifies power in the hands of dictators. There is no moral argument that can justify taxing poor people in this country to help rich people in poor countries. Much of the foreign aid, when spent, is channeled back to weapons manufacturers and other special interests in the United States who are the strong promoters of these foreign aid expenditures, yet it is all done in the name of humanitarian causes.

A foreign policy for peace and freedom would prompt us to give ample no-

tice, and then we would promptly leave the international organizations that have entangled us for over a half a century. U.S. membership in world government was hardly what the Founders envisioned when writing the Constitution.

The principle of mark and reprisal would be revived, and specific problems, such as terrorist threats, would be dealt with on a contract basis, incorporating private resources to more accurately target our enemies and reduce the chances of needless and endless war. This would help prevent a continual expansion of a conflict into areas not relating to any immediate threat. By narrowing the target, there is less opportunity for special interests to manipulate our foreign policy to serve the financial needs of the oil and military weapons industries.

The Logan Act would be repealed, thus allowing maximum freedom of our citizens to volunteer to support their war of choice. This would help diminish the enthusiasm for wars the proponents have used to justify our world policies and diminish the perceived need for a military draft.

If we followed a constitutional policy of nonintervention, we would never have to entertain the aggressive notion of preemptive war based on speculation of what a country might do at some future date. Political pressure by other countries to alter our foreign policy for their benefit would never be a consideration. Commercial interests of our citizens investing overseas could not expect our armies to follow them and to protect their profits.

□ 1300

A noninterventionist foreign policy would not condone subsidies to our corporations through programs like the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. These programs guarantee against losses while the risk takers want our military to protect their investments from political threats. This current flawed policy removes the tough decisions of when to invest in foreign countries and diminishes the pressure on those particular countries to clean up their political acts in order to entice foreign capital to move into their country. Today's foreign policy encourages bad investments. Ironically this is all done in the name of free trade and capitalism, but it does more to export jobs and businesses than promote free trade. Yet when it fails, capitalism and freedom are blamed.

A noninterventionist foreign policy would go a long way toward preventing 9/11 type attacks upon us. The Department of Homeland Security would be unnecessary and the military, along with less bureaucracy in our intelligence-gathering agencies, could instead provide the security the new department is supposed to provide. A renewed respect for gun ownership and responsibility for defending one's property would provide additional protection against potential terrorists.

There are many reasons why a policy for peace is superior to a policy of war. The principle that we do not have the moral authority to forcibly change government in foreign lands just because we do not approve of their shortcomings should be our strongest argument. But rarely today is a moral argument in politics worth much.

The practical argument against it because of its record of failure should certainly prompt all thoughtful people to reconsider what we have been doing for the past many decades.

We should all be aware that war is a failure of relationships between foreign powers. Since this is such a serious matter, our American tradition as established by the founders made certain that the executive is subservient to the more democratically responsive legislative branch on the issue of war. Therefore, no war is ever to be the prerogative of a President through his unconstitutional use of executive orders, nor should it ever be something where the legal authority comes from an international body such as NATO or the United Nations. Up until 50 years ago, this had been the American tradition.

Nonintervention prevents the unexpected and unintended consequences that inevitably result from well-intended meddling in the affairs of others.

Countries like Switzerland and Sweden, who promote neutrality and non-intervention, have benefited for the most part by remaining secure and free of war over the centuries. Nonintervention consumes a lot less of the Nation's wealth. With less wars, the higher the standard of living for all citizens. But this, of course, is not attractive to the military-industrial complex which enjoys a higher standard of living at the expense of the taxpayer when a policy of intervention and constant war preparation is carried out.

Wisdom, morality and the Constitution are very unlikely to invade the minds of the policymakers that control our foreign affairs. We have institutionalized foreign intervention over the past 100 years by the teachings of all our major universities and the propaganda that the media spews out. The powerful influence over our policy, both domestic and foreign, is not soon going to go away.

I am convinced, though, that eventually restraint in our interventions overseas will be guided by a more reasonable constitutional policy. Economic reality will dictate it. Although political pressure in times of severe economic downturn and domestic strife encourages planned distractions overseas, these adventures always cause economic harm due to the economic costs. When the particular country or empire involved overreaches, as we are currently doing, national bankruptcy and a severely weakened currency call the whole process to a halt.

The Soviet system, armed with an aggressive plan to spread its empire

worldwide, collapsed, not because we attacked it militarily but for financial and economic reasons. They no longer could afford it and the resources and wealth that it drained finally turned the people against its authoritarian rule.

Maintaining an overseas empire is incompatible with the American tradition of liberty and prosperity. The financial drain and the antagonism that it causes with our enemies, and even our friends, will finally force the American people to reject the policy outright. There will be no choice. Gorbachev just walked away and Yeltsin walked in, with barely a ripple. A non-violent revolution of unbelievable historic magnitude occurred and the Cold War ended. We are not immune from such a similar change.

This Soviet collapse ushered in the age of unparalleled American dominance over the entire world and along with it allowed the new expanded hot war between the West and the Muslim East. All the hostility directed toward the West built up over the centuries between the two factions is now directed toward the United States. We are now the only power capable of paying for and literally controlling the Middle East and its cherished wealth, and we have not hesitated. Iraq, with its oil and water and agricultural land, is a prime target of our desire to further expand our dominion. The battle is growing ever so tense with our acceptance and desire to control the Caspian Sea oil riches. But Russia, now licking its wounds and once again accumulating wealth, will not sit idly by and watch the American empire engulf this region. When time runs out for us, we can be sure Russia will once again be ready to fight for control of all those resources in countries adjacent to her borders. And expect the same from China and India. And who knows, maybe one day even Japan will return to the ancient art of using force to occupy the cherished territories in their region of the world.

The most we can hope for will be, once the errors of our ways are acknowledged and we can no longer afford our militarism, we will reestablish the moral principle that underpins the policy of "peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." Our modern-day war hawks represent neither this American principle nor do they understand how the love of liberty drove the founders in their great battle against tyranny.

We must prepare for the day when our financial bankruptcy and the failure of our effort at world domination are apparent. The solution to such a crisis can be easily found in our Constitution and in our traditions. But ultimately, the love of liberty can only come from a change in the hearts and minds of the people and with an answered prayer for the blessings of divine intervention.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of activities in the district.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. DELAURO) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. Davis of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GREEN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MCGOVERN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DUNCAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SIMMONS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GRUCCI, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 9, 2002, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8890. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tart Cherries Grown in the States of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin; Order Amending Marketing Agreement and Order No. 930 [Docket Nos. AO-370-A7; FV00-930-1] received September 3, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8891. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Under-sized Regulation for the 2002-03 Crop Year [Docket No. FV02-993-1 FR] received September 3, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8892. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final

rule — Importation of Artificially Dwarfed Plants [Docket No. 00-042-2] received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8893. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of the Agency's draft bill entitled, "Packers and Stockyards Licensing Fee Act of 2002"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

8894. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program; Conforming Changes to Annual Income Requirements for HUD's Public Housing and Section 8 Assistance Programs [Docket No. FR-4635-F-02] (RIN: 2502-AC77) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8895. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Single Family Mortgage Insurance; Section 203(k) Consultant Placement and Removal Procedures [Docket No. FR-4592-F-02] (RIN: 2502-AH51) received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8896. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA-7789] received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8897. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations — received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8898. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); Assistance to Private Sector Property Insurers (RIN: 3067-AD30) received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8899. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Indian School Equalization Program (RIN: 1076-AE14) received August 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

8900. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Chester and Westwood, California) [MM Docket No. 02-42; RM-10382] received July 30, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8901. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.292(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Big Wells, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-247; RM-10232] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8902. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.606(b), Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations; and Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Georgetown, South Carolina) [MB Docket No. 02-65;

RM-10370] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8903. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Childress, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-196; RM-10208] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8904. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Baird, Texas) [MM Docket No. 01-197; RM 10170] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8905. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations. (Athens, Georgia) [MB Docket No. 02-94; RM-10423] received August 27, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

8906. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the United Arab Emirates for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-44), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

8907. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Malaysia for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-56), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

8908. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Guidelines for Physician Panel Determinations on Worker Requests for Assistance in Filing for State Workers' Compensation Benefits (RIN: 1901-AA90) received August 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8909. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulation, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Wage Garnishment [Docket No. FR-4711-F-02] (RIN: 2501-AC85) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8910. A letter from the Rules Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — District of Columbia Educational Good Time Credit [BOP-1106-F] (RIN: 1120-AB05) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8911. A letter from the General Counsel, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Board of Immigration Appeals: Procedural Reforms to Improve Case Management [EOIR No. 131; AG Order No. 2609-2002] (RIN: 1125-AA36) received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8912. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule —

Visas: Documentation of Immigrants — Visa Classification Symbols — received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8913. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule [Docket No. RM02-11-000; Order No. 890] received August 28, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

8914. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Determination of Interest Rate [Rev. Rul. 2002-59] received September 3, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8915. A letter from the Secretary, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a copy of the Agency's draft bill entitled, "Clear Skies Act of 2002"; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4708. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain facilities to the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District; with an amendment (Rept. 107-641). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4822. A bill to clarify that the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument does not include within its boundaries any privately owned property, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-642). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4938. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, to conduct a feasibility study to determine the most feasible method of developing a safe and adequate municipal, rural, and industrial water supply for the Santee Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-643). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5157. A bill to amend section 5307 of title 49, United States Code, to allow transit systems in urbanized areas that, for the first time, exceeded 200,000 in population according to the 2000 census to retain flexibility in the use of Federal transit formula grants in fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-644). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 5169. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to enhance the security of wastewater treatment works (Rept. 107-645). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ETHERIDGE (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania,

Mr. OXLEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. WATT of North Carolina):

H.R. 5334. A bill to ensure that a public safety officer who suffers a fatal heart attack or stroke while on duty shall be presumed to have died in the line of duty for purposes of public safety officer survivor benefits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOBSON (for himself, Mr. BOEHNER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. GILLMOR, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. KAPTUR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. NEY, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. REGULA, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. TIBERI, and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 5335. A bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 200 West 2nd Street in Dayton, Ohio, as the "Tony Hall Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. WEINER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. WALSH, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. QUINN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HINCHHEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REYNOLDS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ):

H.R. 5336. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 380 Main Street in Farmingdale, New York, as the "Peter J. Ganci, Jr. Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. MORELLA:

H.R. 5337. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to allow periods of certain service performed as an employee under certain Cooperative Federal-State programs to be creditable for purposes of civil service retirement; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. POMEROY:

H.R. 5338. A bill to provide emergency disaster assistance to agricultural producers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

H.R. 5339. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the provision that limited the interest deduction on refinanced home mortgage indebtedness to the amount of the indebtedness being refinanced; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. ROYCE, Mrs. BONO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. OSE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. HONDA, Mr. POMBO, and Mr. GALLEGLY):

H.R. 5340. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5805 White Oak Avenue in Encino, California, as the "Francis Dayle 'Chick' Hearn Post Office"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina:

H.R. 5341. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to take actions to promptly address the risk of fire and insect infestation in National Forest System lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in

each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THUNE:

H.R. 5342. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a demonstration forest management project in the Black Hills National Forest in the States of South Dakota and Wyoming; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BALDACCI, and Mr. BOSWELL):

H. Con. Res. 462. Concurrent resolution congratulating the National Farmers Union for 100 years of service to family farmers and ranchers and rural communities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. THURMAN:

H. Res. 517. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1862) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide greater access to affordable pharmaceuticals; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. WICKER introduced A bill (H.R. 5343) to require the reissuance of a certificate of documentation for a vessel, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 97: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, and Mr. SIMMONS.
H.R. 224: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
H.R. 232: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 292: Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 294: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 690: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 699: Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mr. COOKSEY.

H.R. 858: Mr. FILNER, and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 951: Mr. POMBO, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 968: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1073: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1184: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. BACA, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 1520: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. QUINN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. CASTLE, and Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico.

H.R. 1598: Mr. CALLAHAN.

H.R. 1626: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1859: Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 1983: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H.R. 2290: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 2529: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2570: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 2573: Mr. MCNULTY and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 2701: Mr. BACA.

H.R. 2908: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 3431: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ROSS, and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 3612: Mr. HOLT, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. PAS-TOR and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 3661: Mr. POMEROY and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 3782: Mr. WICKER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Ms. WATSON, Mr. COX, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 3831: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HOEFFEL, Ms. DELAURO, and Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 3961: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3974: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN and Mr. HOEFFEL.

H.R. 3992: Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma.

H.R. 4611: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 4639: Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 4699: Mr. FRANK.

H.R. 4706: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4709: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 4728: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 4738: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 4803: Mr. HOLT and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 4837: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 4951: Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Ms. WATSON, and Mr. SPRATT.

H.R. 5157: Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 5226: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HOLT, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCNULTY, and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 5267: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 5310: Mr. CAMP.

H.R. 5311: Mr. GANSKE, Mr. MOORE, Mr. BERRY, and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 5318: Mr. CANNON and Mr. MCINNIS.

H. Con. Res. 238: Mr. BAIRD.

H. Con. Res. 297: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. SANCHEZ, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H. Con. Res. 401: Ms. DEGETTE.

H. Con. Res. 404: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. KILDEE.

H. Con. Res. 432: Mr. SHAW, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. BOYD.

H. Res. 443: Ms. LEE, Mr. HONDA, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H. Res. 468: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. TERRY, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

H. Res. 485: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. SABO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Ms. ESHOO.

H. Res. 499: Mr. FRANK.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 5, by Mr. KUCINICH on House Resolution 304: Zoe Lofgren.